

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Egypt Stuns Netherlands, 1-1

Magdi Abdel-Ghani, brought down from behind on a break-away, scored on a penalty shot in the 83d minute Tuesday night to give Egypt a 1-1 draw with the heavily favored Netherlands in their first match. Earlier, Frank Rijkaard, jumping in photo, headed off the high pass while teammate Adriaan Tiligelaar stopped Egypt's Ahmed Abdou on the ground.

Belgium 2, South Korea 0

Belgium dominated from the start, then finally wore down South Korea's stubborn defense and broke through to victory in the second half.

Soccer Still King

Despite the violence, reports columnist Rob Hughes, the sport of soccer is still winning by a league in Milan, the city where the World Cup finals opened.

U.S. Players Are 'Really Down'

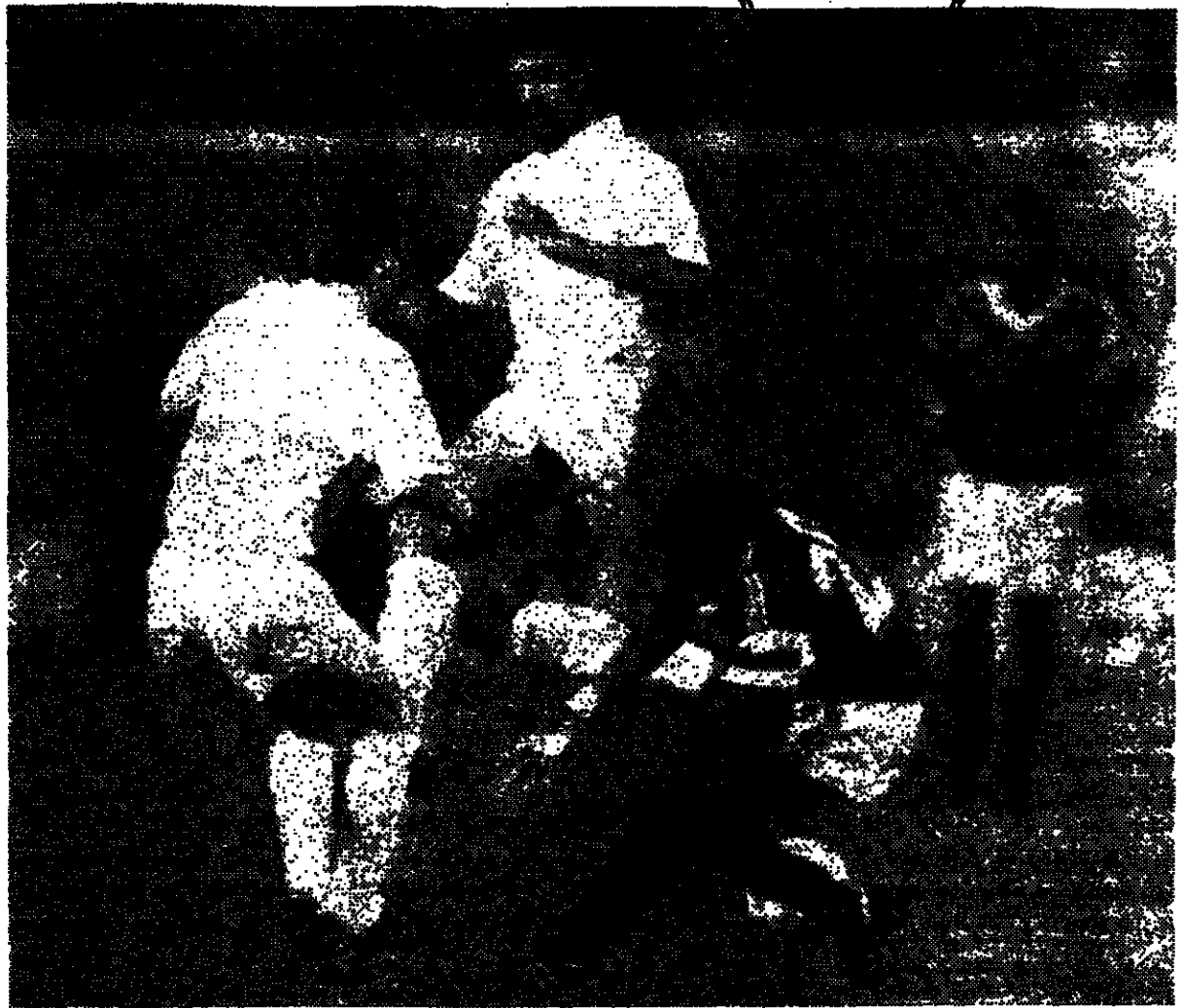
The U.S. team has been battered on the field and now in the press. "This could get ugly if we get the wrong attitude," said Bruce Murray, a starting forward.

Bonn Official Warns of More Violence

The chief of security with the West German World Cup squad said that 1,000 to 2,000 German rowdies had traveled to Italy for the monthlong soccer championship, and he warned Italian police to be prepared to face disturbances at the remaining matches for the West German team.

In Cagliari, Sardinia, Italian police officials said they would crack down as well on local hooligans, who have been trying to pick fights with foreigners. Tuesday, most of the British fans on the island were reported to have left the city for the more peaceful countryside.

Wednesday's matches: Uruguay vs. Spain, 1900 GMT; Argentina vs. Soviet Union, 2300 GMT.
World Cup report: Pages 20 and 21



Gorbachev Gets A Quick 'No' on New NATO Offer

Unrealistic, He Accepts German Role

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

BONN — The Western allies, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the forefront, dismissed on Tuesday a suggestion from Moscow that Germany maintain associate membership in both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact to make German reunification more acceptable to the Soviet Union.

"This is a proposal we do not consider realistic," Mr. Kohl said. In Washington, President George Bush rejected a re-united Germany must belong to NATO without conditions.

The clear-cut Western response to the proposal seemed designed to rule out any further consideration of the offer and focus attention instead on avenues West Germany, the United States and other NATO allies seemed to designate as more worthy of exploration.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union said Tuesday that he made his offer to Mr. Bush during their summit meeting in Washington last week.

The exchange, which was part of a diplomatic struggle over Soviet reluctance to see East Germany melt into the U.S.-led NATO when German reunification was to take place in the coming months.

Mr. Kohl balked at any suggestion that the two alliances had become comparable and, thus, that dual German membership would be possible.

"I find the proposal unacceptable because it completely misunderstands the purpose and foundations of NATO," he said.

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, the alliance also turned away Mr. Gorbachev's suggestion of dual membership, saying it did not seem promising to pursue.

Despite Mr. Kohl's outright rejection of the dual, associate-membership suggestion, a West German official said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher made progress Monday in prolonged talks on the reunification with his Soviet counterpart, Edward A. Shevardnadze, in the Soviet city of Brest Litovsk in Byelorussia.

The talks in Brest Litovsk centered on possible changes in NATO strategy and military doctrine that would convert the Western alliance into a more political grouping and perhaps open the way for some kind of cooperation with the Warsaw Pact, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Western diplomats have expressed hope that some linkage or joint declaration between the two alliances — even a nonaggression pact as Moscow has proposed — could provide a cushion that would enable Mr. Gorbachev to accept German reunification with full membership in NATO.

Mr. Kohl, reacting to reports from the meeting in Brest Litovsk, said Monday that he would support such a pact if it eased the way to an agreement with the Soviet Union on reunification.

Mr. Genscher and Mr. Shevardnadze have agreed to meet again next week to pursue the question further before the next meeting of Two-plus-Four countries, which are negotiating arrangements for the German reunification.

Foreign ministers of these countries — East and West Germany along with the four World War II victors: Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States — are scheduled to meet in East Berlin on June 22.

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Tuesday that the Soviet Union could accept the membership of a reunited Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if Germany also retained a looser, "associate membership" in the Warsaw Pact.

Reporting to the Supreme Soviet of the standing legislature, on his recent negotiations in Washington with President George Bush, Mr. Gorbachev publicly accepted for the first time the notion that West German troops would remain integrated in the NATO military alliance without a corresponding East German participation in the Soviet-bloc alliance.

Mr. Gorbachev's latest proposal on the future of a reunited Germany was immediately rejected by both Washington and Bonn.

Mr. Gorbachev said that during an unspecified transition period, the new German government should be required to "honor all obligations" it inherited from both Germany, a formulation he did not explain.

The Soviet leader said he had proposed to Mr. Bush that during the transition period Soviet troops would remain stationed in East Germany — a condition the West has already accepted — and that Moscow would agree to the continued presence of U.S. troops in Europe.

"I told the president that I consider that the American presence in Europe, since it fulfills a certain role in maintaining stability, is an element of the strategic situation and does not represent a problem for us," Mr. Gorbachev said.

The Soviet Union had previously suggested a variety of approaches to prevent the German reunification from shifting the military balance in NATO's favor. Moscow had proposed a neutral Germany, joint membership of Germany in both alliances, and the dismantling of the alliance altogether. All ideas were rejected by the West.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev renewed his call for a broad, general-security structure to supplant the two alliances, but he conceded that the blocs would continue to exist "for longer than might be imagined."

He again called for Germany's "dual membership" in the rival military alliances, but this time it was clear that he was not insisting on an equal membership. The West German Army would belong to NATO, while the East German Army would answer only to the reunited German government, not to either alliance.

Mr. Gorbachev said that a reunited Germany "could declare that for this transition period, it would honor all obligations it inherits from the Federal Republic of Germany and from the German Democratic Republic."

He added that during the transition period, the West German Army "would, as before, be subordinate to NATO, and the East German troops would be subordinate to the government of the new Germany."

Western diplomats in Moscow said Mr. Gorbachev's comments reflected a rapid narrowing of the conceptual differences between the East and the West on the future of Germany, although the negotiations on concrete proposals remained excruciatingly complicated.

A European diplomat said that See OFFER, Page 2

Gorbachev, Meeting Balts, Calls for a New Soviet Federation

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met Tuesday with the presidents of the three Baltic republics and laid out terms that he said could lead to negotiations on Baltic independence and the lifting of economic sanctions against Lithuania.

The Soviet leader also called for the creation of a new Soviet federation that he said would treat all republics as "sovereign states" with

virtually as much control over their own affairs as they wanted.

In an intense afternoon of domestic diplomacy, Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be acting to catch up with runaway sovereignty movements that have threatened the Kremlin's control over many of its 15 republics — including the largest and most powerful, the Russian Federation.

On Tuesday night, two of the most skeptical participants in the day's talks on the unstable union, the presidents of Lithuania and Latvia, emerged from their meeting with Mr. Gorbachev glowing with good humor.

President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania declined to spell out Mr. Gorbachev's conditions before presenting them to his parliament on Wednesday, but he hinted strongly that the two sides had made significant headway toward ending the partial economic em-

bargo imposed nearly two months ago.

"I'm afraid that nothing will change tomorrow," he said Tuesday. "But the day after tomorrow, we'll see."

Mr. Landsbergis was also surprisingly effusive about Mr. Gorbachev's ideas for remaking the Soviet Union, which he described as having "elements of a federation, elements of a confederation."

The Lithuanian leader said his

republic might even be willing to participate "from the side, as it were" in working out the details of such a new relationship.

"The possibility of such a future union in Eastern Europe would be appropriate from their side and from the side of the independent states that have a right to decide their futures," he said.

Anatolijs V. Gorbunovs, the president of Latvia, said Mr. Gorbachev had offered to begin negotiations on that republic's transition to independence if the republic enacts a moratorium on the step-by-step declaration of its independence passed last month.

He said he would present this proposed bargain to the Latvian legislature on Wednesday.

"If the reaction is positive, then, as President Gorbachev said, negotiations can begin right away," Mr. Gorbunovs said.

Russia Declares Itself Sovereign Within Union

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Russian Republic proclaimed its sovereignty on Tuesday with a declaration that signaled a sharp break with the central Soviet government.

Deputies of the Russian parliament, who overwhelmingly approved the declaration, stressed that the move did not amount to a declaration of independence like that of the Baltic republic of Lithuania. It carries no legal force.

"We didn't declare ourselves a separate government from the U.S.S.R.," said Ruslan Khasbulatov, the deputy chairman of the parliament. "We think our Russian fate should be within the framework of the U.S.S.R."

Tass said the document laid out the republic's right to secede from the Soviet Union, in accordance with existing procedures.

Mr. Yeltsin, the president of the republic, expressed a similar view last week, although he stressed that Russia had no wish to exercise that right at present.

Mr. Yeltsin, who backs a more radical shift to a market economy than President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was elected last month.

There was no immediate reaction from Mr. Gorbachev, who has warned that the Kremlin could not carry out restructuring if the Russian heartland is not firmly behind it.

Mr. Yeltsin had urged quick passage of the measure so that June 12 could become "Russia's independence day." The vote, 907 to 13, was met with applause and a standing ovation.

Mr. Yeltsin also stood and applauded the deputies.

Earlier in the day, the deputies voted, 704 to 206, not to drop the words "Soviet Socialist" from the republic's name: The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

The declaration does not have any effect on the laws of Russia, by far the largest of the country's 15 republics with two-thirds of the Soviet Union's territory and a little more than half its population. But See RUSSIA, Page 2



PATRIARCH MEETS PRESIDENT — Alexei II, the new patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, in Moscow on Tuesday with President Gorbachev. The patriarch challenged the government to allow optional religious education to replace official atheism. Page 2.

Italy, Under Pressure, Cancels Bid by Venice for Expo 2000

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

VENICE — Along the Grand Canal and the latticework of alleys that it snakes past, there were relieved sighs Tuesday as Venetians learned they had been saved from a world's fair that many feared would sink their fragile city beneath crushing waves of tourism.

"Thank goodness," said Angelo Tagliapietra, 30 years a gondolier and as sturdy a symbol as any.

"It would have destroyed this city," Mr. Tagliapietra said between grumblings about the rain and chill that left him without customers. "We want to live tranquilly, and we don't need this kind of thing. We're already loved enough by the world, aren't we?"

His seemed to be the dominant view here after Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti unexpectedly announced in Rome that his government had withdrawn Venice as a candidate to host Expo 2000, a four-month-long celebration planned for the turn of the millennium.

It was a last-minute retreat after years of official support for the lagoon city, which was competing against Toronto and Hannover, West Germany. On Thursday, the 47-nation International Bureau of Expositions is scheduled to meet in Paris to choose the winner, but the Italian action took Venice off the list.

Whatever the merits of Toronto and Hannover, it was Venice's fate that had become the central concern, producing an international uproar.

In the end, Mr. Andreotti yielded to mounting protests that this floating jewel of a city — already beset by winter floods and summer algae — would collapse under a potential influx of visitors that Expo opponents said could reach 200,000 a day.

His government, the prime minister said, had recognized the concern in both Europe and the rest of the world over safeguarding Venice, which he called "an indisputable priority for all Italian institutions."

The decision was immediately praised by Mayor Antonio Castellani, who along with the City Council had opposed a Venice Expo as an invitation to "biblical disaster."

This opinion was shared by "Save Venice" lobbyists throughout the world, who were dismayed by predictions that as many as 23 million visitors would come to the Expo See VENICE, Page 2

But most people seem to agree with Mrs. Than that there probably will not be a big shopping spree, and the reason is that currency union really began to happen from the moment it was debated.

Under the agreement reached between Bonn and East Berlin on May 19, each East German will be able to exchange 4,000 marks at a 1-to-1 rate and the rest of their money at 2 to 1. The Deutsche mark is currently trading at about 1.69 to the dollar.

Once Germans learned that they would be able to exchange East German marks for Deutsche marks at the 2-to-1 rate, the deed was effectively done. Knowing that it was only a question of time before East Germans had hard currency, West German salesmen, creditors and distributors swarmed through the country, offering everything from exotic produce to vacations, home-improvement loans and cars.

In fact, to wander through the pedestrian shopping zone is to wonder whether anything East German will be left by See MONEY, Page 2

Promise and Danger in a Single German Currency

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

WEISSENFELS, East Germany — The currency union planned by the two Germans for July would seem the stuff of an East European's fantasy: to wake up one morning with sheaves of real Western money to spend on kiwi fruit, a Mercedes or a weekend in Paris.

When the East Germans wake up that day, their old East German marks, once as spurned abroad as Polish zlotys or Soviet rubles, will become real Deutsche marks, welcome everywhere.

The vast currency exchange ranks among the more extraordinary economic experiments in history. It is the first major step toward German reunification, and speculation has been widespread among economists, politicians and others that so abrupt an introduction of cash and free-market forces will feed everything from a wild spending binge to large-scale unemployment as antiquated East German companies go bust.

The promise and the danger of the project that the two Germans are determined to complete seem reflected here in Weissenfels, an old Saxon manufacturing town of 38,000. But as far as Ingelborg Thau is concerned, by the time it happens it will not be anything so special.

Mrs. Thau and her husband have been selling kiwi fruit and all sorts of other delicacies, supplied by a grocer in Stuttgart, for more than two months from their small shop in the pedestrian zone under the shadow of the castle. Used Mercedes sedans can be found here, too.

"As far as we're concerned, currency union has already happened," the matronly shopkeeper declared as customers ambled in, just as they would in any town. "People come in all the time now. They have Deutsche marks; they can buy all these things. Why should there be an onslaught?"

Not everyone agrees. Franz Endt, the director of the local savings bank, looks to July 1 with trepidation.

"I fear the worst," he said. "I know how people think: What's in the pocket is in the pocket. If we open at 7, people will be lining up at 5."

Wrong-Sized Bolts Caused Jet's Windshield Blowout

International Herald Tribune

Investigators said Tuesday in London that incorrectly sized bolts had been used to secure a windshield that blew out during a British Airways flight on Sunday, propelling the pilot halfway out of the aircraft.

A statement by the air accident investigation branch of the Transport Ministry said that 84 of the 90 bolts were too small for the captive nuts into which they were screwed.

British Airways said it had suspended an engineer at Birmingham airport, where maintenance work was performed on the twin-engine BAC 1-11 aircraft.

The statement said the plane was making its first flight since the windshield was fitted. It said the shield blew out under cabin pressure as the plane climbed through 17,000 feet (5,200 meters) over central England.

The pilot, Tim Lancaster, 41, was saved by stewards who grabbed his ankles as he was pulled out of the window. He hung half out of the plane for 15 minutes as the first officer made a steep dive and landed at Southampton airport. Mr. Lancaster was recovering from broken bones, bruises and frostbite in a hospital at Southampton.

The Transport Ministry statement said the investigation into why the incorrect bolts were used would continue. British Airways said it expected that a check of all 34 of its BAC 1-11 aircraft would be completed by Wednesday morning.

The airline declined to comment on whether the suspended engineer had been involved in the fitting of the windshield. A spokesman said, "The suspension does not imply anything. It is quite normal in an investigation like this."

—BARRY JAMES

Kiosk

Stocks Surge On Wall Street

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose by nearly 30 points in the last hour of trading Tuesday, mostly because of program buying. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 40.85 points higher at 2933.42, just two points below the record set on June 4.

A few hours earlier the stock exchange published proposals to curb the volatility of the market. Page 15.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 40.85	DM 1.6988
2,933.42	Pound 1.708
	Yen 154.80
	FF 5.708

General News

Fire fighters off the coast of Texas gained in battling a tanker blaze. Page 3.

The sentencing of Poincaré reflected the serious nature of the crime. Page 3.

The end of the Cold War is challenging world views right and left. Page 6.

Stage/Entertainment

"Il Toratore" at Florence's Teatro Comunale is a good deal more than a night at the opera. Page 18.

Business/Finance

France said it would expand its network of high-speed trains. Page 15.

Philips and Olivetti said they ended talks on cooperation without a deal. Page 18.

Crossword

Weather Page 10.

Page 2.

U.S. Attorney General In Sweden to Discuss '88 Pan Am Bombing

STOCKHOLM — The U.S. attorney general, Dick Thornburgh, visited Sweden on Tuesday to discuss the explosion that destroyed a Pan American Airways airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Mr. Thornburgh arrived in Sweden after conferring with the police and lawyers in Scotland about the Dec. 21, 1988, blast of Pan Am Flight 103 in which 270 persons were killed.

The talks included terrorism and Pan Am Flight 103, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said after Mr. Thornburgh met Justice Minister Laila Freivalds and Public Administration Minister Bengt Johansson. The latter is responsible for the police.

Security officials said the United States wanted access to 11 Palestinians held in Sweden because they might be able to help investigations into the Lockerbie disaster.

A evening newspaper quoted a U.S. Justice Department spokesman as saying that the purpose of Mr. Thornburgh's visit was "to express appreciation for cooperation over Pan Am 103 and to request access to witnesses in a criminal investigation."

The police detained the 11 Palestinians in the northwestern city of Uppsala last week. They said three of them were suspected of terrorism.

The security officials said that one of the Palestinians had been traced to an apartment in the West German city of Neuss, where bomb-making equipment was later discovered. The equipment is similar to that which might have triggered the Lockerbie explosion.

The Palestinians are friends or relatives of three men who were convicted by a Swedish court last year on charges involving bomb attacks against U.S. and Jewish targets in Amsterdam and in Copenhagen in 1985.

One of them, Mohammed Abu Talb, a member of the Popular Struggle Front, was interrogated by Scottish and Swedish policemen about journeys he allegedly made to Malta shortly before the explosion.

The security officials said that the police had tried to match clothing that was seized in Uppsala with items from Malta. The items are believed to have been in the same suitcase as the bomb aboard Flight 103.



AFGHAN WAR VICTIMS — A group of Afghan guerrillas, who were disabled in the war against Soviet-backed forces, waiting for artificial limbs outside a hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. Treatment is being furnished by the International Relief Committee.

MONEY: Promise and Danger as Germans Move Toward Single Currency

(Continued from page 1)

July. Shop windows alternate between announcements of drastic discounts on East German goods and colorful displays of West German food, clothing, cameras and watches.

East German shoes, which used to sell for 110 East marks a pair, are on sale for 34. East German Trabant cars, for which the waiting list was 15 years long only six months ago, are now being offered with rebates of 3,000 marks. Nobody will touch them.

But on Zimmer Street, a salesman will let you drive off in a used Volkswagen, with payments to start in July.

On Marx Square — soon to be

Market Square again, as people always called it anyway — West German salesmen hawk carpets, T-shirts, videocassettes, bananas and leather purses. From the back of a rented van, men snap up color catalogues from sex shops, offering wares that were strictly forbidden in the East just a few months ago.

There are 20 such vans cruising East Germany, explained Günther Reimers, a 26-year-old student doing this for a summer job.

The scenes are repeated in every East German city and town, and therein lie both the promise and the danger of the extraordinary experiment on which the two Germans are about to embark. Seldom, if ever, has a country been offered so

abrupt an injection of cash and goods.

The hope is in the speed with which the streets of towns like Weissenfels have already reacted to the promise of economic union, demonstrating the fundamental flexibility and efficiency of market forces.

The danger is in the wholesale rejection of everything East German, a trend that weighs heavily on a town whose biggest employer, the Banner of Peace Shoe Factory, intends to lay off 1,000 of its 3,700 workers in July and may not long survive beyond that.

One-tenth of the town works at the shoe factory and many others at a nearby chemical plant whose fate is also unsure. Nobody knows what

will happen. Workers at the shoe factory have already held three warning strikes, protesting on the town hall, and nobody can say how people will react once large-scale unemployment sets in.

"Everyone here is afraid," said Hamelore Zoller, a 56-year-old administrative worker who has been with the factory for 38 years and who had come by with three colleagues for a clearance sale. "You may find us all on the streets by summer."

"But it would not have been any different without currency union," interjected Siegfried Friedrich, a colleague 20 years her junior. "It would have broken down anyway. It was a breakdown of an economic system."

Patriarch Assails Soviet Proposal on Schools

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The new patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church challenged the Gorbachev government on Tuesday to demonstrate its commitment to democracy by allowing optional religious education to replace official atheism in the Soviet school system.

that would attempt to strictly separate church and state.

"This will be a step back in the development of the democratic process," the patriarch said. He complained that the proposed law would "deprive the church of the possibility" of organizing religious education for the

nation's schoolchildren after decades of what he said was spiritual and cultural damage from Communist atheism.

"The people have lost the habit of being practically engaged in good deeds," he said. "We must get back to the tradition of the church."

He promised a much stronger role for the church.

Supporters of the pending legislation on "freedom of conscience and religious organizations" say it is designed to protect the church's integrity from traditional Kremlin meddling.

But Alexei said it would block the church's efforts, already informally under way in parts of the nation, to organize religious instructions among schoolchildren.

Soviet Legislature Votes Press Protections

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The Soviet legislature unanimously passed on Tuesday the country's first law spelling out guarantees of press freedom and creating broad rights for journalists and publishers.

The law establishes procedures for the creation of press outlets. It also specifies journalists' rights, including the right to attend meetings and be present at the scene of disasters, the right to refuse to prepare reports that go against convictions and the right to hold interviews with officials.

East Members for Interpol

MADRID — The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland will join Interpol at the end of this year and Bulgaria has applied for membership, an official of the world police organization said Tuesday.

The law forbids publication of state secrets, but Tass said penalties would be imposed on the official who disclosed them rather than the journalist.

Before President Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in 1985, cen-

OFFER: Role for Germany

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Gorbachev was no longer insisting that a reunited Germany could "under no circumstances be a member of NATO — something he had said two months ago was absolutely excluded."

But the two sides remain mired in the complexities of such questions as the numbers of troops, the command structure, compensation of the Soviets for possible loss of East German trade, and the creation of new political organizations that would give Moscow some say in European affairs.

"It would be unreasonable to expect him to show more of his cards now," the diplomat said, referring to Mr. Gorbachev. "He is still waiting to see some concrete proposals from us at the NATO summit."

The NATO meeting of Western leaders is scheduled for July. Mr. Gorbachev's main concern appears to be that the German reunification not add to the threat or to the fear among his countrymen — of a decisive shift in the military balance.

Such a shift would be a NATO strengthened by the gain of a reunited Germany, while the Eastern alliance is already beginning to disintegrate.

RUSSIA: Sovereignty

(Continued from page 1)

the declaration is the basis for writing a new Russian constitution.

The declaration "solemnly proclaims the state sovereignty of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic on all its territory" and says that laws of the republic should have priority over centrally dictated Soviet laws.

It also states the republic's right to secede from the Soviet Union under conditions to be laid out in a future nationwide treaty. But the proclamation serves only as a statement of intent, with no legal weight.

Still, "it expresses the mood of decentralization in the country," said Vyacheslav Maslennikov, a consultant for the parliament's editorial commission.

Mr. Yeltsin has been a strong proponent of Russian sovereignty. He included it in his election platform and predicted that it would be declared in the first 100 days of his presidency.

"I think it has great political significance for our government," said Mr. Khushnina, a strong supporter of Mr. Yeltsin. "It's an extraordinary event for our country, for our Russia." (AP, Reuters)

VENICE: Expo Bid Is Withdrawn

(Continued from page 1)

during its four-month run. That is roughly 10 times as many tourists as this city of 80,000 gets in an entire year, and the critics insisted that it would be an insupportable burden.

Their cause gained steam after a concert last summer by the British rock group Pink Floyd drew 200,000 fans to St. Mark's Square. They left so much debris that it took three days and help from the Italian military to clean it up.

Actually, the exposition would have been held almost entirely in mainland cities across the surrounding Veneto region. Expo supporters had insisted that, in fact, no more than 60,000 visitors a day would have arrived.

But the critics argued that expecting people to come to Venice and not see Venice would be like expecting them to visit the Sistine Chapel and not look up at Michelangelo's ceiling.

The big loser politically was Italy's Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis, a Venetian who had cam-

RUSSIA: Sovereignty

(Continued from page 1)

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WORLD BRIEFS

Israelis Tear Gas UN Clinic in Gaza

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (Reuters) — An Israeli soldier threw a tear-gas grenade into a waiting room at a United Nations maternity clinic in the city of Gaza on Tuesday, injuring 66 Palestinian children, most of them babies, the army said.

An army official said the incident occurred when a military patrol "encountered massive throwing of stones and building blocks from inside the UN clinic." The official said the soldier acted against orders, and that the Israeli military commander in Gaza had ordered legal steps against the soldiers involved in the incident.

Witnesses said six or seven soldiers in plain clothes chased stone-throwing Arab youths into the UN Relief and Works Agency's clinic and burst into a waiting room for pregnant women and a room where infants were being vaccinated. A UN spokesman said between 100 and 200 women and children were in the center at the time of the incident.

Balaguer Is Declared Narrow Winner

SANTO DOMINGO (Reuters) — President Joaquín Balaguer has been declared the winner in Dominican Republic presidential elections, defeating his closest rival by a narrow margin.

The Central Electoral Board said that the 83-year-old incumbent had an advantage of 25,145 votes over his chief opponent, Juan Bosch, 80, in the May 16 elections.

It gave Mr. Balaguer 678,568 votes against 653,423 for Mr. Bosch and his center-left Dominican Liberation Party. Candidates have five days to challenge the board's results before the victor is officially proclaimed. Mr. Balaguer and his Social Christian Reform Party did not immediately comment on their victory, which could give the nearly blind leader his sixth term as president. The two have faced off in elections five times since 1966.

Cuba Recalls Students in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — Cuban students at Hungarian universities say they have been ordered to return home by their government, the state news agency MTI reported Tuesday.

Such a move would reflect the ideological break between Cuba, which remains staunchly Communist, and Hungary, which is among the East European countries with democratically elected non-Communist governments. The 70 students said they had been ordered to return home next week and that they would not be allowed to return.

A Cuban diplomat said "The students must return home, where they will be given every chance to continue their studies." Two of Cuba's last few ideological allies, North Korea and Vietnam, recalled their students from Hungary last year.

Design Flaws Cited in '87 Jet Crash

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — A South African Airways Boeing 747 jet that crashed in 1987, killing 159 persons, had design flaws that created an "unacceptable" risk of fire, a government board of inquiry said Tuesday.

Investigators led by a Supreme Court judge, Cecil Margo, said the design of the Boeing 747-244B contributed to the jet's bursting in flames, and they urged the Seattle-based Boeing Co. to change on-board fire procedures or ban the model. Mr. Margo said that the U.S. firm disputed the conclusion about the jet's design.

But the board concluded that evidence could not justify assigning responsibility to "any person or body" for the Nov. 18, 1987, disaster, in which the burning aircraft plunged into the Indian Ocean off the island of Mauritius, killing all aboard. The board said a fire had developed on a pallet in the main cargo hold. But it said, "The actual source of ignition cannot be determined."

Aquino Establishes a Political Group

MANILA (NYT) — President Corason C. Aquino announced Tuesday that she had formed a political group. Many political analysts said they believed it would serve as the organizational starting point for her re-election in a vote scheduled for 1992.

Mrs. Aquino said that the group would be composed of provincial governors, cabinet secretaries, civic leaders and members of nongovernmental organizations who were involved in self-help programs. She said the group, which was christened "Kabisa," meaning linked arms, was not a political party but that it would "help our country progress and improve the lives of our people."

Many say the group also will open the way for Mrs. Aquino's re-election. Her supporters say the group is intended to harness support for the president, whose popularity has been on the decline because of accusations that her government is incompetent and corrupt.

Thailand Quiet as Leader Visits U.S.

BANGKOK (NYT) — With Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan in Austria on his way to the United States, tensions cooled Tuesday in Thailand after the fervid political and military maneuvering of the previous day.

The crisis was sparked Monday by the sudden resignation of the powerful deputy prime minister and defense minister, Chavalit Yongchaiyudt, the former army chief of staff, amid military shows of strength, rumors of a coup and charges of corruption. Tension was heightened by Mr. Chatichai's scheduled departure for a meeting this week with President George Bush.

In the end, after a sudden visit with Thailand's respected constitutional monarch, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Mr. Chatichai was able to leave for the United States after midnight. He, three top military commanders had pledged that nothing untoward would happen during his absence. What Mr. Chatichai may have promised them to obtain this respite is unclear.

For the Record

Liberal peace talks were delayed when representatives of the rebel leader, Charles Taylor, arrived a day late for talks in Sierra Leone with the delegation of the beleaguered president, Samuel K. Doe. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Swiss Alps Mishaps Killed 176 in '89

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (UPI) — Ski, climbing and hiking accidents in the Swiss Alps claimed 176 lives last year, insurance companies reported Tuesday. The fatalities included 149 men and 27 women. Foreigners accounted for one-third.

Falls were responsible for 115 of the deaths, avalanches killed 25 persons, and heart attacks or exhaustion claimed 22 lives. The remainder died in hang gliding, parachuting and other accidents. There were 173 deaths in 1988 and 163 in 1987.

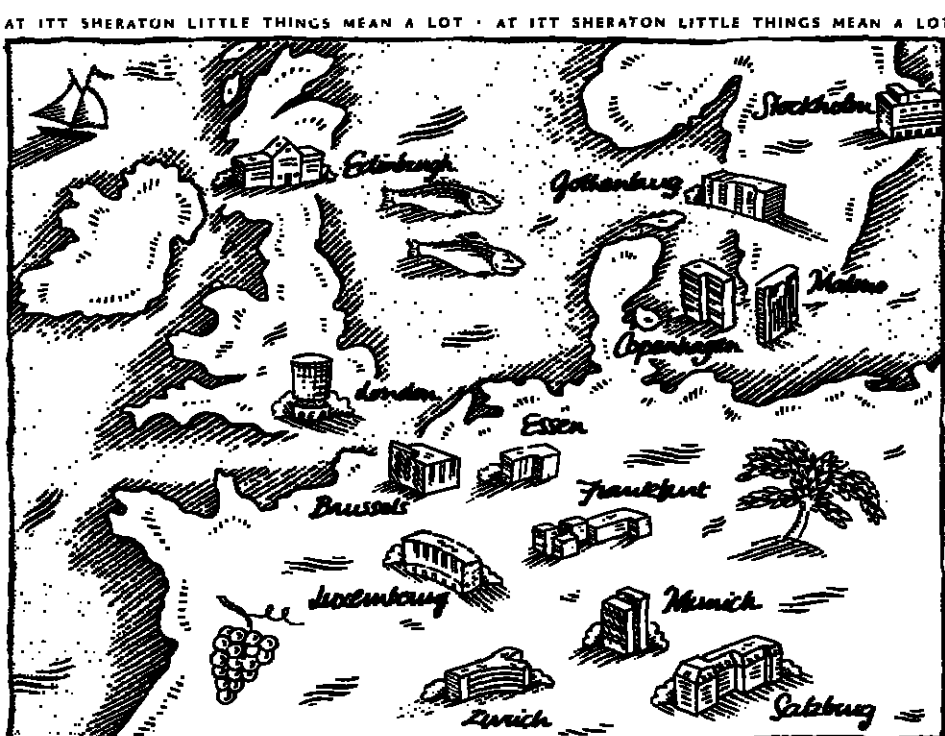
Disruption in France's air traffic is expected on Thursday and Friday because of a strike scheduled by 22 traffic controllers. No flight cancellations are expected, however. (AFP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Amsterdam	15	8	F	Bangkok	32	25	F
Athens	21	14	F	Beijing	28	18	F
Berlin	18	11	F	Bombay	32	25	F
Bombay	32	25	F	Brussels	15	8	F
Buenos Aires	28	21	F	Calcutta	32	25	F
Calcutta	32	25	F	Chennai	32	25	F
Cairo	28	21	F	Colombo	32	25	F
Chennai	32	25	F	Dacca	32	25	F
Dacca	32	25	F	Delhi	32	25	F
Delhi	32	25	F	Hankow	28	18	F
Hankow	28	18	F	Harbin	15	8	F
Harbin	15	8	F	Hong Kong	32	25	F
Hong Kong	32	25	F	Kobe	28	18	F
Kobe	28	18	F	London	15	8	F
London	15	8	F	Manila	32	25	F
Manila	32	25	F	Medan	32	25	F
Medan	32	25	F	Mumbai	32	25	F
Mumbai	32	25	F	Nagasaki	28	18	F
Nagasaki	28	18	F	Osaka	28	18	F
Osaka	28	18	F	Seoul	15	8	F
Seoul	15	8	F	Singapore	32	25	F
Singapore	32	25	F	Taipei	32	25	F
Taipei	32	25	F	Tokyo	28	18	F
Tokyo	28	18	F				

AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Algiers	28	21	F	Buenos Aires	28	21	F
Cairo	28	21	F	Caracas	28	21	F
Cape Town	28	21	F	Guatemala	28	21	F
Conakry	28	21	F	Havana	28	21	F
Harare	28	21	F	La Paz	28	21	F
Luanda	28	21	F	Lima	28	21	F
Maputo	28	21	F	Managua	28	21	F
Nairobi	28	21	F	Medan	32	25	F
Rabat	28	21	F	Mexico City	28	21	F
Rio de Janeiro	28	21	F	Montevideo	28	21	F
Sao Paulo	28	21	F	Nairobi	28	21	F
Tripoli	28	21	F	San Jose	28	21	F
				San Pedro de Macoris	28	21	F

NORTH AMERICA				MIDDLE EAST			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Anchorage	28	21	F	Akron	28	21	F
Atlanta	28	21	F	Albany	28	21	F
Baltimore	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Boston	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Buffalo	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Chicago	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Denver	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Dallas	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Dayton	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Detroit	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
El Paso	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Houston	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Los Angeles	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Memphis	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Minneapolis	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Miami	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Mobile	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
New York	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Phoenix	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Portland	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
San Francisco	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Seattle	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
St. Louis	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Tampa	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Washington	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F
Wichita	28	21	F	Albuquerque	28	21	F



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VENICE: Expo Bid Is Withdrawn
(Continued from page 1)
during its four-month run. That is roughly 10 times as many tourists as this city of 80,000 gets in an entire year, and the critics insisted that it would be an insupportable burden.

Their cause gained steam after a concert last summer by the British rock group Pink Floyd drew 200,000 fans to St. Mark's Square. They left so much debris that it took three days and help from the Italian military to clean it up.

Actually, the exposition would have been held almost entirely in mainland cities across the surrounding Veneto region. Expo supporters had insisted that, in fact,

Poindexter's Trial: Judge Regarded Crimes as Serious

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The sentencing of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser under President Ronald Reagan, to six months in prison seems to underscore the contention of prosecutors that serious crimes were committed in the Iran-contra affair.

Admiral Poindexter, 53, now retired, was the first person convicted in the Iran-contra affair to receive a prison term. He is the highest White House official since Watergate to be sentenced to prison for illegal activities committed in office.

U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene told Admiral Poindexter that imprisonment was necessary to deter other high-level government officials from lying to Congress.

"If the court were not to impose such a penalty here, when the defendant before it was the decision-making head of the Iran-contra operation, its action would be tantamount to a statement that a scheme to lie and to obstruct Congress was of no great moment," Judge Greene said.

Mr. Reagan's supporters have insisted that no one intended to violate the law, even if the administration's Iran-contra policies were flawed and their execution often inept.

As the national security adviser, the admiral was one of Mr. Reagan's closest aides, advising him on foreign and military affairs from December 1985 to November 1986. A former valet, he joined the U.S. Naval Academy, Admiral Poindexter rose to the highest levels of the Navy before joining the Reagan administration.

Like other government officials convicted of crimes in the Iran-contra affair, Admiral Poindexter was found guilty not of direct involvement in the affair, but of joining in an illegal cover-up of efforts to supply the Contras at a time when Congress had barred government aid, and of diverting to the rebels proceeds from the American arms sales to Iran.

Defense lawyers said they would appeal his conviction when he was found guilty on April 7, and they confirmed Monday that an appeal would be filed.

Dan K. Webb, the chief prosecutor, asked for a prison term of unspecified length as a deterrent. Afterward, Mr. Webb said the sentence "was a very fair and proper sentence."

Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent prosecutor, whose office has pursued the criminal inquiry into the affair for three-and-a-half years, said, "We are pleased that

Judge Greene weighed out recommendations in sentencing Admiral Poindexter."

Admiral Poindexter was convicted on one count of conspiring to mislead Congress, two counts of obstructing congressional inquiries into the affair and two counts of making false statements to lawmakers about the Iran weapons sales and contra side efforts.

"When Admiral Poindexter and his associates obstructed the Congress, what were they seeking to accomplish?" Judge Greene asked. "In a word it was to nullify the decision that body had made on the issue of supplies to the Contras."

The prosecution case centered on a two-day appearance by Oliver L. North, the former Marine lieutenant colonel who reluctantly provided damaging testimony against Admiral Poindexter, Colonel North's superior at the security council.

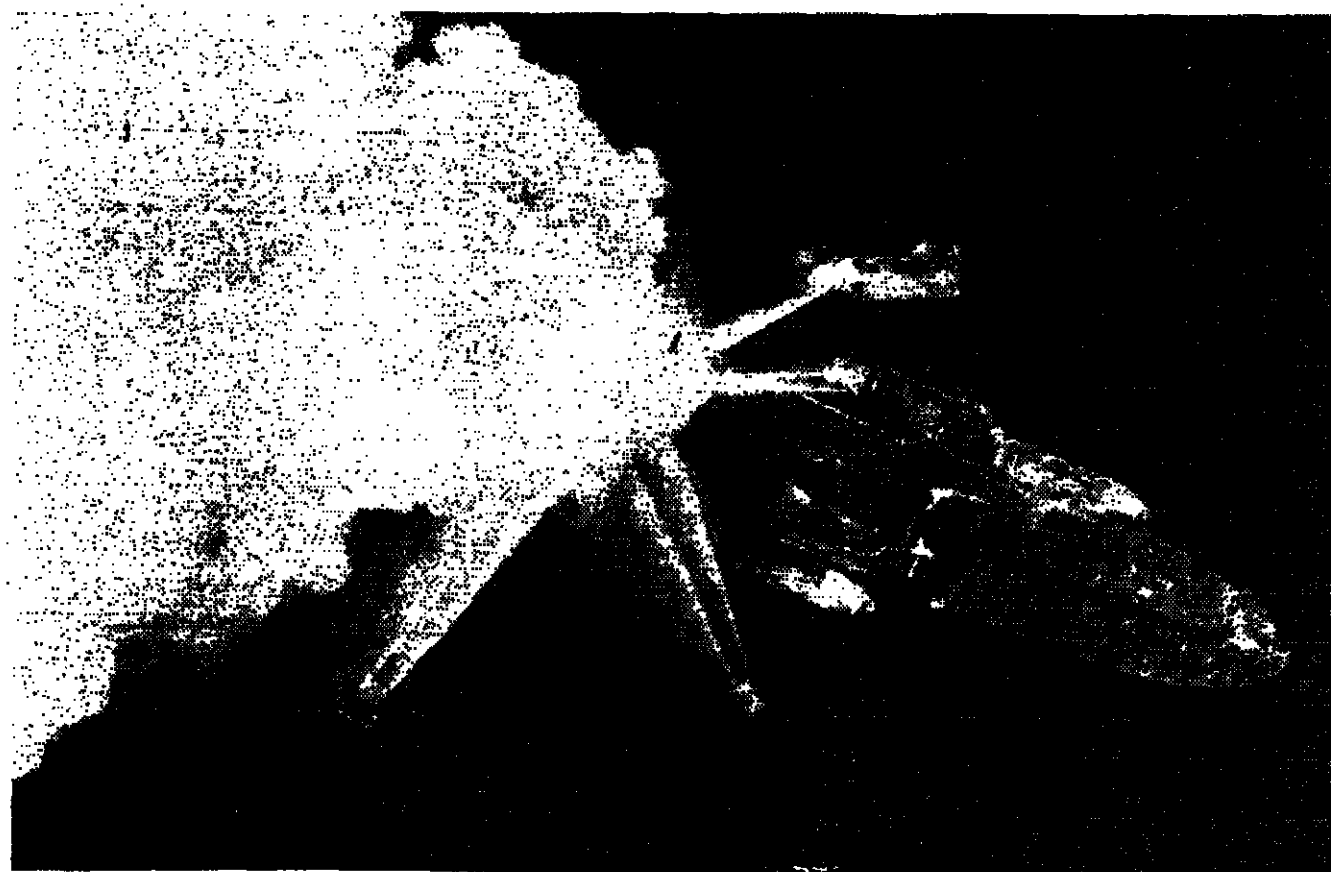
Colonel North testified that he watched in November 1986 as Admiral Poindexter tore up a highly secret document signed by Mr. Reagan depicting the arms sales as an arms-for-hostage exchange.

At the time, the president had said the sales were intended to open diplomatic contact with Iran. Colonel North also testified that Admiral Poindexter asked him to attend a meeting with lawmakers at the White House in August 1986.

Admiral Poindexter's defense centered on his contention that he acted under instructions from Mr. Reagan.

The sentence seems likely to place President George Bush in an uncomfortable position if pressure builds on him to pardon Admiral Poindexter.

Since the affair was disclosed, Mr. Bush has sought to minimize the extent of his participation as vice president.



Fireboats attacking flames in the stern section of the tanker Mega Borg on Tuesday in the Gulf of Mexico near Galveston, Texas.

Gains Made in Fight Against Tanker Fire

The Associated Press

GALVESTON, Texas — A U.S. Coast Guard team boarded a ravaged supertanker in the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday to decide when it would be safe to attempt to smother the fire aboard with foam.

The intensity of the fire on the tanker Mega Borg lessened Tuesday morning, according to a Coast Guard spokesman. The aft section has been ablaze since a series of explosions in the engine-room on Saturday.

Efforts to contain leaking oil apparently have been successful. The slick was 13 miles (23 kilometers) long and five miles wide Tuesday. The slick Monday was about 15 miles long.

The Coast Guard also backed

away from earlier reports that the 886-foot (270-meter) tanker had begun buckling because of the intense heat, the shifting cargo and the continuous stream of water being poured on the vessel.

The Norwegian tanker was transferring some of its cargo of 38 million gallons (144 million liters) of light crude oil to a smaller vessel when the first explosions occurred. Two of the 41 crew members were killed and two are missing and presumed dead.

The Coast Guard said Tuesday that an estimated 2,000 gallons of oil remain in the water. The rest of the up to 100,000 gallons believed spilled since Saturday either dissipated or burned off, officials said. As a precaution, the U.S. govern-

ment asked Mexico to send oil skimmers to help with cleaning operations if the situation worsens.

The foaming operation was delayed Monday because six fireboats spraying water could not keep the tanker's deck cool enough to prevent a flash fire or new explosions.

Fire fighters applying foam through a hose would have to get close to the ship and eventually board it. In addition, foam suffocates flames but does not prevent the danger of explosions from a buildup of heat and gases inside.

The Mega Borg carries more than three times as much oil as was spilled by the Exxon Valdez off Alaska in 1989 in the nation's worst oil spill.

Authorities, however, noted that the oil spilled in Alaska was heavy crude, which does not dissipate as rapidly as the light crude aboard the Mega Borg. Also, much of the oil spilling off Texas was being consumed by fire.

Currents and winds were expected to push the oil toward a 200-mile stretch of coast between Freeport and Corpus Christi, but the Coast Guard said the currents were expected to keep the spill offshore.

Gary Clark, Houston Audubon Society president, said the coast is "probably the most sensitive breeding bird area in the United States" and that a huge spill would come at the worst time, the height of the breeding season for many birds.

U.S. Is Unprepared For Large Oil Spills

Bill Prompted by Alaska Disaster Remains Languished in Congress

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Announced with much fanfare after oil from the Exxon Valdez stained a thousand miles of Alaskan coast, grand plans to improve the nation's ability to respond to large oil spills are still mostly that — just plans.

In theory, the plans would enable well-equipped and well-rehearsed teams from industry and the government to speed from nearby bases to the scene of an accident, contain the damage and clean up the debris from even the worst imaginable spill.

But in reality, as a tanker burned in the Gulf of Mexico, threatening another spill on the scale of the Alaskan catastrophe, comprehensive legislation to confront such disasters languished in Congress.

And a trumpeted proposal by the oil industry to establish a private network of five fully equipped salvage and cleanup teams has also been held up pending completion of the legislation.

The importance of a quick response to oil spills was underscored by events last weekend in the Gulf of Mexico, where the Norwegian tanker Mega Borg burned.

"The necessary fire fighting equipment was two days away from the ship," said Robert W. Adler, a lawyer with the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington. Yet the tanker was only 30 miles (80 kilometers) off the Texas coast "in one of the biggest centers of the petrochemical industry in the country. Having more strike teams might help," he said.

The government and industry plans do not specify where response teams would be based, and it was impossible to say exactly how the spill might have been handled had all the proposed plans been put into effect.

But Coast Guard officials monitoring the Mega Borg spill said that time was an important factor in minimizing damages and that the tanker burned for 18 hours before its cargo of crude oil into the Gulf.

The situation continued to deteriorate Monday, with a new leak in the port side of the ship and the stern slipping under water.

Enacting a new oil pollution law seemed an urgent priority after the Exxon spill in March 1989.

The Senate unanimously passed a bill in August. The House approved a somewhat different version in November. But a compromise has eluded negotiators from both houses since April.

With the legislation in limbo, there has been little tangible progress in preparedness.

Without knowing what the law will eventually require, Coast Guard and industry officials said, they cannot make the heavy investments in equipment.

The bill includes a tax on oil shipments to pay for U.S. investments, plus other provisions dictating the industry's response to spills.

The Coast Guard said special equipment for applying extinguishing foam to the Mega Borg had to be flown in from the Netherlands.

After that, the pumps and chemicals, fire resistant suits and other equipment had to be loaded onto ships and carried out to the stricken tanker. This took two days.

"Equipment and technology are in short supply, there's no secret about that," said Lieutenant Commander Frank Whipple of the Coast Guard station in Galveston.

The proposed legislation is meant to address such shortcomings. But even if it passes, government and industry officials estimated, it will take at least two more years to implement it.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Modern Teenagers: An Ailing Generation

The physical and emotional health of American adolescents is worse than that of their parents at the same age, according to a national health commission of medical, health and business leaders. Their report said hundreds of thousands of teenagers suffer from excessive drug use, unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and social and emotional problems that can lead to academic failure or suicide.

"Never before has one genera-

tion of American teenagers been less healthy, less cared for or less prepared for life than their parents were at the same age," said the commission, formed by the National Association of State Boards of Education and the American Medical Association.

Unlike the health problems of earlier generations, the commission said, those of today's teenagers are rooted in behavior rather than infections and diseases. Excessive drinking, drug use, sex and violence are major threats to the current generation, it said.

The panel recommended that all teenagers be guaranteed access to health services regardless of ability to pay. It said hygiene classes should include sex education.

The 37-member commission included C. Everett Koop, the former U.S. surgeon general; George Gallup Jr., pollster; Al-

bert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers; and Marian Wright Edelman of the Children's Defense Fund.

Short Takes

Thomas E. Dewey, loser of the 1944 and 1948 presidential elections, has won a posthumous moral victory. The New York State Thruway Authority says it will restore his name to signs at the entrance to the 559-mile (900-kilometer) Thruway. Mr. Dewey was governor of New York state from 1943 to 1954. Republicans were enraged this spring by highway signs at the state's borders that mentioned only the present governor, Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat.

Mr. Cuomo denied that he was responsible. A thruway official said the signs had been changed because "visitors were less likely to be confused if we referred to

the New York Thruway" than to the Dewey Thruway.

The 500 volunteers who re-enacted a typical Civil War battle at Roaring Camp, California — far in distance as well as time from the scene of most of the action — don't mind "dying." But they don't like to be among the first ones shot, because that means they miss the rest of the battle. Officers urge volunteers to fall early. At the same time, monitors try to discourage "elbow death," in which a man drops, then perches on an elbow to enjoy the show.

Kennedy International Airport still ranks first in the United States for foreign travel but its dominance is eroding as major U.S. carriers fly abroad from other cities they use as hubs. The New York Times reports. From 1983 to 1988, the latest year for which figures are available, Kennedy's share of international passengers boarding at U.S. airports fell from 37.1 percent to 32.2 percent. The figure is still falling, although JFK will remain the largest single U.S. international airport for a long time to come, with Miami and Los Angeles vying for a distant second place. JFK handles only half the foreign passenger traffic of London's Heathrow, the world's biggest international airport.

Shorter Takes: Nine years after its U.S. debut, liposuction has become the most common U.S. surgical operation after circumcision. Last year 250,000 Americans had unwanted fat vacuumed away. • Ted Ginnoulis, who wears a chicken suit as the mascot of major league baseball's San Diego Padres, calls his act "poultry in motion."

Arthur Higbee

SPORT 2

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Televised Ethics Hearings Point Up Anxiety in U.S. Senate

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate's anxiety over questions of integrity went public Tuesday as its ethics committee opened two weeks of televised hearings on charges that Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, may have engaged in financial wrongdoing that "brought discredit" on the Senate.

The hearings, before the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, are the first in nearly a decade in which a senator has been put in the public dock to defend himself against charges of violating the chamber's ethical standards and rules.

"These charges are serious; it will be a very serious proceeding," said the committee vice chairman, Warren B. Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican, who joined with the panel's chairman, Howell T. Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, in

outlining procedures for the hearings.

Not since a former senator, Harrison A. Williams, Democrat of New Jersey, resigned in the midst of disciplinary hearings over his involvement in the Abcam scandal in 1981 have ethics charges against a senator been considered serious enough to merit public hearings by the ethics panel.

In addition to the allegations against Mr. Durenberger, the committee is weighing charges against six other senators, including five who are accused of improperly intervening on behalf of a savings-and-loan executive, Charles H. Keating Jr. Preliminary action is expected shortly in this case.

The committee is also considering charges that Senator Alphonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, improperly intervened with federal agencies to benefit relatives and political supporters.

These cases are coming to a head just as the Senate is starting to deal

inconclusively so far — with a heavy ethics-related agenda that includes overhaul of loophole-ridden campaign financing laws and a proposal to stop senators from collecting honoraria for speeches to special interest groups.

The potential for abuse in the honoraria system figures prominently in the charges against Mr. Durenberger, 55, a lawyer who has served in the Senate since 1979 and who was once regarded as one of the rising stars of the Republican Party in the squeaky-clean tradition of Minnesota politics.

In one set of charges, the committee has found "substantial credible evidence" to conclude that Mr. Durenberger evaded Senate honoraria limits by having his fees for speeches to outside groups sent to Firma Press Inc., which in turn paid him \$100,000 in stipends for helping sell books he had written for the publishing firm.

The committee also found Mr. Durenberger may have improperly

failed to report travel reimbursements for speeches promoting the books, converted a campaign contribution to personal use and accepted fees for promotional appearances in Senate rooms in violation of a prohibition on such commercial use of the space.

Another charge centers on questions of whether he violated conflict-of-interest rules in accepting about \$5,000 worth of free limousine service in connection with book promotion speeches in Boston while he was visiting a marriage counselor in that area.

The committee also said Mr. Durenberger may have abused his office and misused taxpayer funds in several ways in connection with seeking and receiving Senate reimbursement for rent at a Minneapolis condominium in which he held an interest.

Specifically at issue is whether he submitted misleading vouchers, misrepresented ownership of the property, back-dated a partnership

agreement in order to justify earlier reimbursements and violated rules in his handling of a blind trust that included the condo.

Mr. Durenberger has acknowledged what he called "lapses in judgment" in dealing with his personal finances but said it was "never my intent to circumvent Senate rules for my own benefit" and contended that he "made every effort" to seek official advice before taking the actions in question.

While Senate rules allow a negotiated settlement of ethics charges, the committee and Mr. Durenberger were apparently so far apart in their positions that negotiations never got off the ground.

The hearings will begin with opening statements from committee members, committee counsel Robert S. Bennett and Mr. Durenberger. After both sides present their cases, the committee will recommend a finding and disciplinary action, if any is required. Options range from exoneration to expulsion.

Nepal to Release Jailed Christians

KATMANDU, Nepal — Nepal, the world's only Hindu kingdom, will free all Christian prisoners who were jailed by the former government for illegal proselytizing, the royal palace said Tuesday.

Currently, 29 Christians, including 14 children younger than age 18, are serving sentences for proselytizing. There are no religious prisoners of other faiths. A human rights report recently said 144 other Christians were in police custody across the country facing trial.

The palace said in a statement King Birendra has "granted amnesty" to all religious prisoners "on the advice of Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai in view of the 'new political environment'."

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Peru Leader Seeks to Revamp Drug War

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

LIMA — Marking a change in Peru's policy on the eradication of coca leaf, the president-elect, Alberto Fujimori, plans to visit the United States this month to argue for development aid to wean Peruvian growers from their illicit crops.

Peru is the world's largest supplier of the leaf, which is the raw material for cocaine. The United States, the world's largest consumer of illegal cocaine, has long supported crop-eradication programs here.

Coca cultivation contributes an estimated \$1 billion a year to the Peruvian economy.

"The fight against drug trafficking should not be seen only in its repressive dimension," Mr. Fujimori said in reference to the forced eradication of coca crops. An agricultural engineer by profession, he advocates foreign aid to stimulate voluntary crop substitution instead.

On Sunday, Fujimori, 51, a political unknown three months ago, beat Mario Vargas Llosa, a writer, by a margin that could reach 20 percentage points. Mr. Vargas Llosa has conceded.

On Monday, Mr. Fujimori, who is to be inaugurated on July 28, his birthday, outlined a centrist blueprint for governing Peru through the first half of the 1990s.

The president-elect, son of Japanese immigrants, has no illusions about the task facing him.

"It's a difficult post, probably the most difficult post in Latin

America because the situation we face is almost catastrophic," he said. "In addition to the problems of terrorism, illiteracy, poverty and hunger, you add the natural disasters."

He cited a drought that affected an estimated 40 percent of agricultural production and an earthquake in the Amazon region last month that killed 137.

Mr. Fujimori will head a nation of 22 million with only \$150 million of reserves in the central bank. Half the country is under military rule because of the Shining Path insurgency. A yawning gap between government spending and government receipts is causing prices to jump by 1 percent daily.

To promote crop substitution, Mr. Fujimori said he would offer growers free-market prices for substitute products, along with better

roads to market produce and schools and health clinics.

He proposed that cocaine-consuming countries contribute to the development fund. After visiting the United States and Canada later this month, he plans to visit Europe.

"Rebuilding roads is nothing for the United States compared to the \$120 billion paid for the illegal drug," Mr. Fujimori said.

American officials here say they have not discovered a crop that can be grown in Peru's remote interior to compete in price with coca leaves.

"A repression program is also necessary," Mr. Fujimori agreed. "Obviously if you adopt repressive actions, you discourage cultivation."

He was noncommittal about another unresolved aspect of Peruvian-U.S. relations, a \$35 million

military arms and training package intended to help Peru's government wrest control of the coca areas from Shining Path.

The president-elect said he did not know the details of the agreement, but added that he would not accept participation by foreign troops in military operations.

Mr. Fujimori won large vote margins in the interior zones under military rule. On Monday, he said he wanted to use this support to end the 10-year-old insurgency, which has cost an estimated 17,000 lives and \$17 billion in damage.

The key to pacification, he said, is to involve the armed forces in rural development work.

On economic policy, Mr. Fujimori advocated a centrist path of cutting the budget deficit by raising utility rates, improving tax collection and selling smaller state companies.

Angus McBean, British Photographer, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Angus McBean, 86, the British photographer known especially for his photos of actors and other entertainers, died Saturday in Ipswich, England. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. McBean's portraits of the stars and of scenes from plays hung outside London's West End theaters. He photographed Vivien Leigh for more than 30 years. He took the picture of the Beatles leaning over a stair railing for the 1963 sleeve of their long playing record, "Please Please Me."

A cheerful, bearded man, he emulated surrealist artists in the 1930s with avant-garde photographs showing actresses in extraordinary poses, such as Flora Robson as a classical bust in a desert. He was the official photographer for the Old Vic, Sadler's Wells and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

Other deaths:

Sir James Carreras, 81, who as head of Hammer Films produced well-known horror movies including the 1956 hit "The Curse of

Frankenstein." Saturday in London.

Otto Stenzenegger, 64, chairman of the U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss pharmaceutical group, Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Saturday of cancer in Ardsley, New York.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

Robert CHIGRINSKY, University of Michigan, P.F.C., etc. Chiggy, Bob, Robert... The loss is great.



GUNS FIRST, THEN CLOTHES — Nicaraguan rebels waiting to hand over uniforms after having surrendered their arms to UN units in the El Almendro security zone, 140 miles southeast of Managua. Many guerrillas have yet to give up their arms.

Japan Puts Off Its Favorite Son in Peru

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese have reacted with uncharacteristic ambivalence to the election on Sunday of Alberto Fujimori as the president of Peru, enthusiastically embracing this son of Japanese emigrants but warily adding that Japan would not provide special financial aid to the country just because of its new president's Japanese roots.

In fact, the issue touched a sensitive nerve, directing an uncomfortably bright spotlight on Japan's foreign aid policies, which have been criticized in the past as generous only when Japan's self-interest was involved.

The Japanese government has sharply increased its foreign aid and official loans to poorer countries in recent years to recycle some of its huge trade surpluses, and has

gone out of its way to state that the aid would not favor Japanese companies or other interests, as it had in the past.

The election of Mr. Fujimori and the instinctual inclination to reach out to Peru because of it was thus perceived as a potential threat to the government's attempts to reshape foreign perceptions of its aid programs.

Mr. Fujimori had hinted during his campaign that he would be able to attract increased aid from Japan because of his heritage.

Every leading Japanese newspaper proudly heralded the news as a front page item Monday.

In Kawachi, the hometown of Mr. Fujimori's parents, in the midst of orange-growing country in southern Japan, most of the town turned out for a celebration, according to the mayor, Shunji Shimazu. He added that Wednesday morning the town assembly would name a local park and boulevard after Peru. Mr. Fujimori's grandfather on his mother's side was a deputy mayor of the town.

Many major politicians, including Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, also offered warm congratulatory messages.

But no sooner had Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama commented Tuesday that Japan would welcome a visit from Mr. Fujimori, whose father emigrated 56 years ago, than Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto insisted that Japan would not bend its rules for financial cooperation because of Mr. Fujimori's background.

Until the affectionate comments this week, there had been some tension between Japan and Peru, which halted repayments of official government yen loans in 1988. As a result, Peru had declined to fourth place among Japanese aid recipients in Latin America from first place two years ago.

The Japanese now seem worried about reversing that too quickly. "Japan should help developing countries," Yomiuri Shimbun editorialized, "but not based on the ethnic origin of their leaders."

But the editorial also called Mr. Fujimori's election "an epoch-making event in Japan's emigration history." It praised his campaign promises of an administration that would embrace honesty, hard work, and improvements in technology, as a reflection of "Japanese virtues and achievements."

One reason for the excitement is that Japan has a relatively short history of emigration. Until the Meiji era began in the 1860s, Japan was forcibly closed to the world by its military rulers, known as shoguns, and those who left were generally forbidden to return.

Mr. Fujimori's parents left in the 1930s, when hard times spurred a wave of emigration. Virtually every family in the Kawachi area sent some of its members abroad, mostly to Peru and Brazil. Peru now has about 70,000 citizens of Japanese extraction.

Mr. Shimazu said that Mr. Fujimori was being held up as something of a model of self-help during what are again tough times in Kawachi. One of the Japanese markets the United States has pried open recently is the citrus market, which is expected to hurt the once-protected farmers in Kamamoto prefecture, in which Kawachi is located.

"The liberalization of the market was a shock to the townspeople," said Mr. Shimazu. "They were very worried. When we learned of Mr. Fujimori's struggle to get elected, I told people not just to sit, but to fight, just like Mr. Fujimori."

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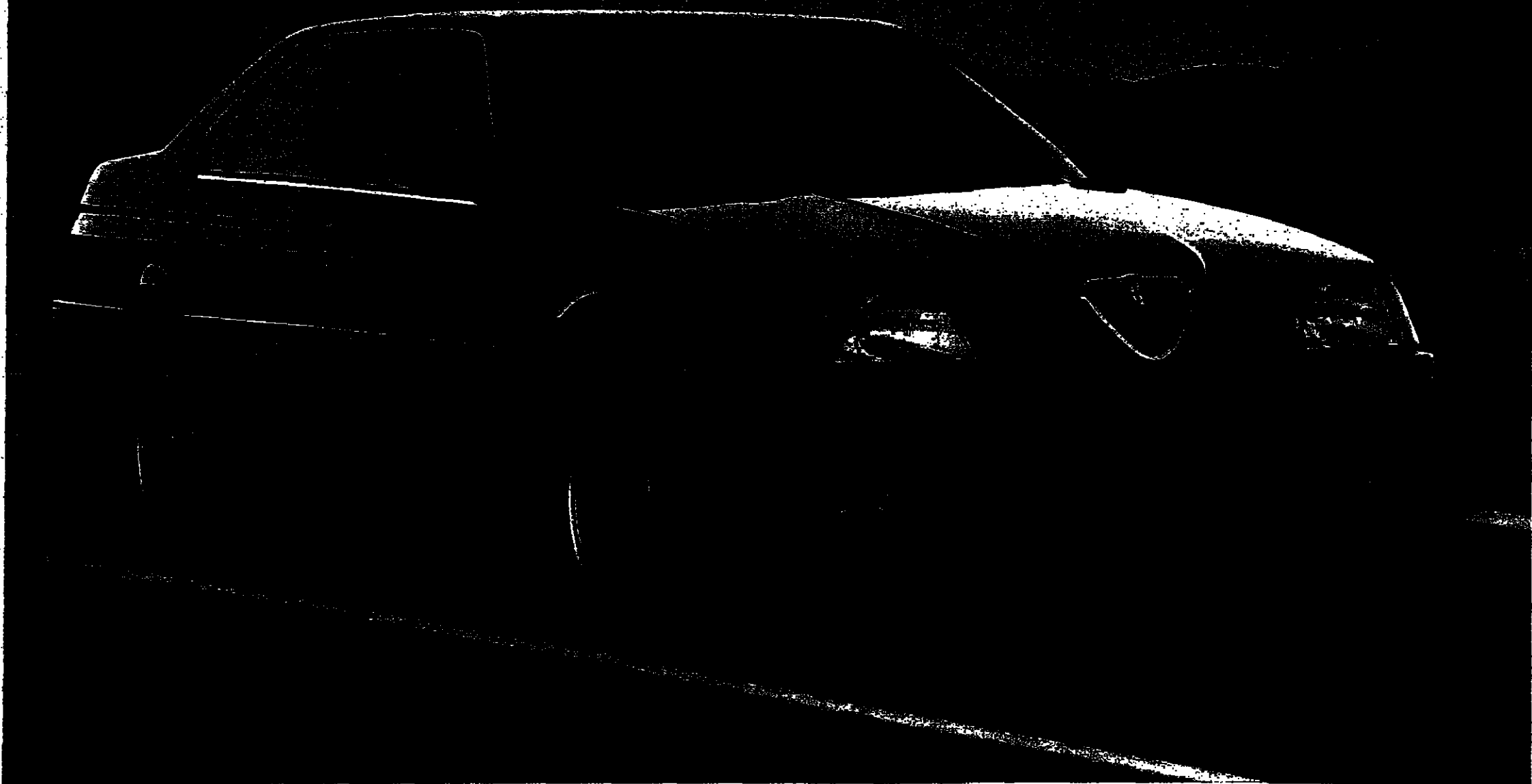
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OVER THE WALL — An East German border guard on top of a fallen segment of the Berlin Wall on Tuesday, checking papers of people crossing to the East. All controls are to be abolished soon, allowing totally free movement across the East-West border.

Main Party in East Backs All-German Vote in December

Reuters
BERLIN — East Germany's dominant Christian Democratic Union decided Tuesday that all German elections should be held in December, backing efforts by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to speed reunification.

Party sources in East Berlin said the party's parliamentary deputies had agreed that the election should take place between Dec. 2 and 16, replacing West German federal elections that are scheduled for Dec. 2.

The deputies proposed that East Germany first declare its accession to West Germany under a clause of the West German constitution.

The West German Christian Democrats, Mr. Kohl's party, also favor an early all-German election, but the left-of-center Social Democrats in both countries oppose the plan on the ground that it would dangerously speed the pace of reunification.

Günter Krause, the leader of the East German parliamentary delegation, said the motions were approved by "an overwhelming majority."

Debate Endures: Was the Cold War Won?

By E. J. Dionne
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was one of those moments that demonstrates decisively how much the world has changed — and how the end of the Cold War is challenging world views right and left.

The moment was on Sunday, in the midst of a series of glowing tributes to William Appleman Williams, a historian who pioneered a revisionist and highly critical view of the U.S. role in the world.

Mr. Williams, who died in March at 68, was the intellectual inspiration of a generation of New Left historians. He battled all his life against the prevailing view that "containment" of the Soviet Union was a sensible goal of U.S. foreign policy.

Not surprisingly, most of the scholars at the memorial colloquium on Sunday, sponsored by the left-of-center Institute for Policy Studies, were certain that the revolutions in Eastern Europe had done nothing to vindicate the Cold War or to invalidate Mr. Williams's arguments.

"I don't think the U.S. won the Cold War," said Marilyn Young, a history professor at New York University. "I think the Soviet Union stopped fighting, which is a different matter."

So it was all the more riveting when Christopher Lasch, a radical historian in the Williams tradition, rose to offer dissent. Speaking

slowly, almost hesitantly, he suggested that the left follow Mr. Williams's example of "looking facts in the face without the distortions imposed by wishful thinking."

"We ought to admit," he said, "that the West won the Cold War — even if it goes against the grain, against our political inclinations."

He then ticked off a long list of actions by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, including unilateral arms reductions, the abandonment of Eastern Europe and political changes "that implicitly condemn the whole course of Soviet history."

"If these actions don't add up to a victory for the West," Mr. Lasch said, "the term surely has no meaning."

Mr. Lasch, a professor at the University of Rochester, in New York, is the author of a best-selling critique of the counterculture and capitalism, "The Culture of Narcissism."

He scored American leftists who idolize Mr. Gorbachev as "a candidate for sainthood" and "a socialist hero, an inspiration to socialists all over the world."

Yes, Mr. Lasch said, "he is a bold, imaginative politician, compared with whom our own leaders are pygmies."

"But boldness and imagination have been thrust on him," he said. "These qualities define his creative response to defeat, to the crisis that now confronts the Soviet state, both abroad and at home."

Then Mr. Lasch posed what is for socialists the hardest question of all. "We have to ask ourselves," he said, "whether he isn't presiding not just over the collapse of the Soviet empire, but over the collapse of socialism as well."

He said, "The hope that sustained several generations of socialists was that the Western democracies would evolve in the direction of socialism, while East-

'We ought to admit that the West won the Cold War — even if it goes against the grain, against our political inclinations.'

Christopher Lasch, radical historian.

ern Europe and the Soviet Union would evolve toward democracy: 'socialism with a human face.'

"Neither the West nor the East is moving in the anticipated direction, however. Leaving the West aside, what we see in the East is not the humanization of socialism but its rapid abandonment."

His address stirred the 75 or so scholars gathered in the small meeting room. But he was immediately challenged by Walter Lefebvre, one of Mr. Williams's best-known students and a prolific writer of books challenging a heroic view of the U.S. world role.

Mr. Lefebvre, a history professor at Cornell University, contended that the real issue was not whether the West had won the Cold War but that the United States had failed to end it much earlier. He argued that the United States had missed opportunities for "a slow disengagement" that might have left it in a stronger political and economic position today.

Lloyd Gardner, a history professor at Rutgers University, said that the collapse of Communist dictatorships in Eastern Europe may rob Western conservatives of one of their greatest assets. The existence of such dictatorships, he said, "stood as a constant warning to the

countries of the West" of what fate might await them if they turned away from the Western alliance.

And Manning Marable, a history professor at the University of Colorado, said that the events in the East needed to be examined from the perspective of the Third World. He warned that the "common European house" that Mr. Gorbachev posited "could become a new leviathan, a new manifestation of Eurocentrism," in which former elements of the Soviet bloc unite with the West to control Third World markets, raw material and a cheap labor force.

In books such as "The Tragedy of American Diplomacy," published in 1959, Mr. Williams challenged conventional accounts of the United States' use of its power by pointing to connections between the nation's economic interests and its actions around the world.

Mr. Lasch argued that while the outcome of the Cold War might be said to have vindicated supporters of containment and Mr. Williams's critics, Mr. Williams and his allies may yet be proven right in having foreseen that "even if the West prevailed, it would pay dearly for its success, and that the United States, in particular, would pay most heavily of all."

The economic costs, he said, were formidable.

"Nations unbattered by large military expenditures, notably West Germany and Japan," he said, "have shot ahead of us in their productive capacity, taken over markets formerly dominated by American exports and invaded the domestic market in the final indignity."

The Cold War, he said, "contributed to the centralization of economic and political power," widened the gap between the advanced and "technologically backward" sectors of the economy and impoverished public services in such areas as health care and education.

Finally, Mr. Lasch declared, the Cold War led to an "erosion of civil liberties," stifled political debate, promoted secrecy in government and made lying "routine" in American politics.

For Mr. Lasch, the lesson of all this is straightforward: "That political discussion can no longer revolve around the choice between socialism and capitalism."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SOFIA — Former Communists won more than twice as many constituency seats in the Bulgarian elections as the opposition, according to official results released Tuesday.

Results from all but five of 200 single-candidate constituencies in Sunday's vote gave 68 seats to the former Communists, now renamed the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

The Union of Democratic Forces, an alliance of 16 opposition groups, won 32 seats, the electoral commission said.

The Bulgarian vote followed a series of democratic elections in East European countries following the ouster of Communist leaders last year.

But Bulgaria, where hard-liner Todor Zhivkov was overthrown last November, became the first nation where former Communists retained strong voter support.

In the capital city of Sofia, however, the opposition gained 18 out of the 26 seats and the revamped Communists did not win any.

The remaining seats will be contested in a runoff Sunday in 84 of the 200 single-seat constituencies where no candidate won an absolute majority.

Included are the constituencies of Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov and Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov.

The results, coupled with unofficial predictions of counts in 200 regional seats allocated on a proportional basis, meant the former ruling party would have a majority in the new 400-member assembly.

About 3,000 students formed on Tuesday a human chain around Sofia University and blocked some entrances. They declared a strike over alleged governmental election manipulation.

Western diplomats here attributed the success of the former Communists to conservatism and a tradition of communism more deeply rooted than in other parts of Eastern Europe.

The diplomats also said the Socialists had more charismatic leaders and ran a slicker election campaign than the seven-month-old opposition.

Official results for the 200 seats allocated by the proportional system have not been announced, but a forecast by a West German polling institute showed the Socialists winning 47 percent of the vote to 36 percent for the opposition.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, a group favored by the country's 1.5 million ethnic Turks who were persecuted under Mr. Zhivkov, won eight constituency seats and others went to smaller parties or independent candidates.

The Agrarian Union, which had been expected to attract around 12 percent of the vote, did not win a single seat.

(Reuters, AP)

Bulgarian Voters Back Communists

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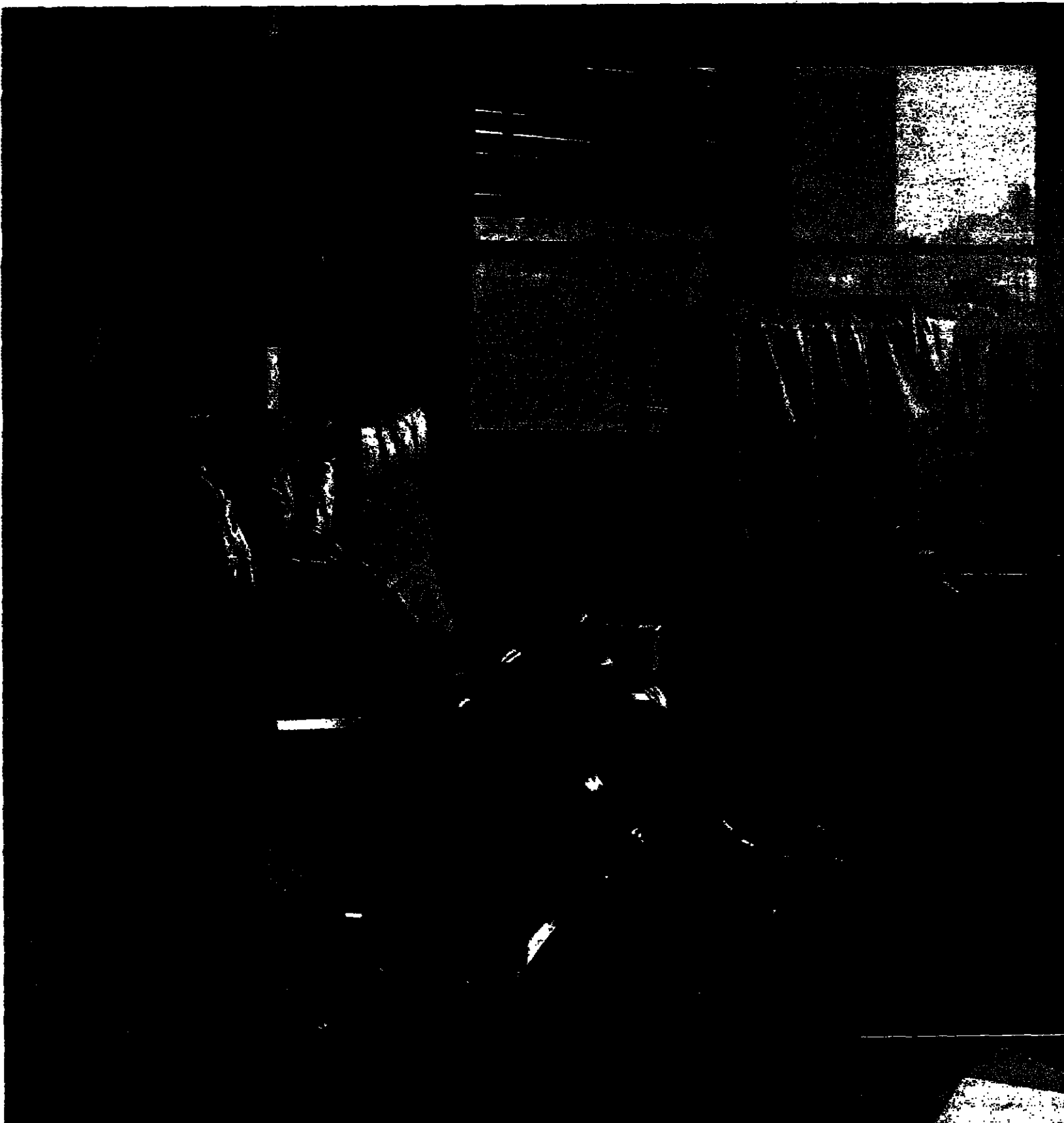
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(Reuters, AP)



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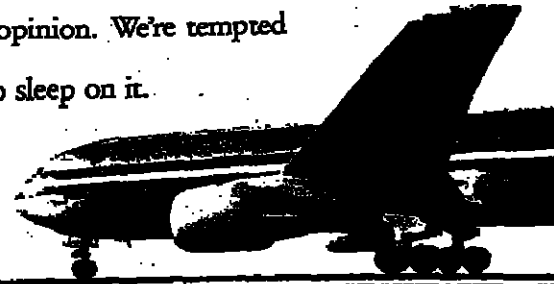
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The Liberal, Democratic and Reform Group of the European Parliament would like to add its voice to the growing appeal for common sense expressed by the Venetians themselves, the International Committee for Preservation of Venice, The European Parliament, UNESCO Heritage Commission as well as the world's most respected authorities on art, history and science.

We appeal to the Board of Directors of the International Exhibitions Bureau to save Venice. By choosing one of the other cities which have put forward their candidature and which would all be perfectly suitable for the venue of EXPO 2000.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back Comes Shamir

It went down to the wire in Israel, but finally the caretaker prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, ceded to parliamentary approval to form a new narrow coalition government with other parties from the center to the extreme right. The alternative forgone was to renew the broad "unity" coalition with Labor that collapsed some months ago. There are many reasons why the outcome matters greatly to Israel, but there is one overwhelming reason why it matters to Americans. Notwithstanding the overall fascination of party politics in Israel, the first question to be asked is whether Israel has a government able to take a responsible part in seeking peace in the Middle East.

The record is instructive. Last year Mr. Shamir put forward a peace proposal intended to force out the PLO, the body that unquestionably speaks for most Palestinians, and to draw in some imagined and inconceivable non-PLO others. Under the terms of the proposal, American diplomats and Arab moderates found ways to make the proposal realistic and workable. Mr. Shamir responded by finding occasion to bring the fragile diplomatic process to a halt. The inevitable enraged Palestinian faction then launched a terrorist raid that he promptly used to demand that Washington stop talking with the PLO. On Monday Mr. Shamir went a step further, openly accusing the

United States of encouraging terrorism by conducting a dialogue with the PLO. He also said that broader Arab hostility — Iraq's militancy, for instance — had put territorial concessions out of the question. In fact, a complete reversal has taken place. Once only Israel called for negotiation and accepted the fundamental principle of an exchange of land for peace, and now only the PLO does.

The American government has been saying that opening a peace option is not only desirable for its own sake but urgent and vital to relieve pressures built up by the Palestinian uprising, the Israeli response to it, and other developments. This remains so. Among those other developments, the surge of Soviet Jewish immigration is surely the most compelling. Arabs fear, and some Israeli believe, that what Israel most needs to take in the new immigrants is land — the West Bank. Other Israelis believe that what Israel most needs, for all its national purposes, is peace. This is the line of Israeli thinking that Americans are duty-bound to reinforce. It is ironic, not to say tragic, that an American government may be more committed to an early settlement in the Middle East than an Israeli government, but that does not give cause for the United States to diminish its effort for peace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Cambodian Opportunity

New Thai diplomatic initiatives offer a realistic chance to break the long diplomatic stalemate over Cambodia. This week Thailand's first democratically elected prime minister, Chatuchai Choonavan, arrives in Washington to meet with President George Bush. It is a chance for the United States to bring its policies more closely in line with the Thai, with other Asian allies — and with good sense. At a Thai-initiated conference in Tokyo last week, Prince Norodom Sihanouk took a welcome half step away from his Khmer Rouge allies. Despite a Khmer Rouge walk-out, the prince endorsed a Thai proposal to create a supreme national council with equal representation for Hun Sen's Cambodian government and opposition factions. The prince's show of independence should be encouraging news for the Bush administration. Despite protestations to the contrary, its formal support of the prince looks too much like informal support for the Khmer Rouge. That does not sit well with Americans who remember Pol Pot's systematic killing of more than a million Cambodians when the Khmer Rouge held power between 1975 and 1978.

Unfortunately, the administration and the prince still insist that for a peace settlement to succeed it must include the Khmer Rouge. Why? Washington points to Khmer Rouge military strength. But Pol Pot's army has no

significant popular support. Its military might depends on the weapons it gets from China through Thai ports. If the Thai, and perhaps the Chinese, agreed to halt this arms supply, the Khmer Rouge might eventually disintegrate. A reconstructed Phnom Penh government, with international recognition and support, might contain the short-term Khmer Rouge threat. The Thai proposal agreed to in Tokyo calls for ending external military aid to all Cambodian factions.

Thai leaders have shown increasing eagerness to promote a political settlement. Even China seems to be exploring new approaches. With its long-standing demand for Vietnamese withdrawal now met, Beijing has started direct talks with Hanoi, the Khmer Rouge's staunchest opponent. Still, Mr. Bush insists that his policy remains unchanged. That makes no sense. American policy is based on support for Prince Sihanouk and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors. With these local allies now looking for ways around Khmer Rouge obstructionism, the United States needs to do the same. Washington could make a critical contribution by encouraging the prince in his more independent course and by testing Thai willingness to squeeze the Khmer Rouge arms pipeline. If the Bush administration prefers not to lead the way to peace, at least it can support its allies' initiatives.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

East European Returns

In the great political laboratory of Eastern Europe, six former Soviet-bloc countries have now held elections. In Czechoslovakia, which along with Bulgaria voted during the weekend, large decisions near. In the six months since it threw off Communist rule it has been under a transitional government whose chief responsibility was to prepare these elections. Lacking the authority that only a free vote can confer, the government deferred many of the harsh and demanding choices that lie ahead. These months have been a time of rejoicing to the point of euphoria, and the country is firmly committed to transforming its economy. Now it has to decide how to begin.

The great winners in Czechoslovakia are its remarkable president, Vaclav Havel, his Civic Forum and its Slovak counterpart, Public Against Violence. They represent a sort of visionary anti-politics, a mistrust not only of the Communist Party but of all parties. Their idealism has some appeal, but it is going to take a much more muscular style of organization to bring the country through the tests that now await it. Czechoslovakia's standard of living is higher than most in Eastern Europe, and its people are less gripped by a sense of crisis. That has allowed Czechoslovakia to delay decisions into which their neighbors have already plunged, but further delay would be costly.

Bulgaria, in contrast, has evidently voted to march into the new world under the same party that has governed it since World War II. It has been renamed the Socialist Party, and there have been some changes at the top, but it is the incumbent government that has won. The reasons are fairly clear. The opposition was badly disorganized. Communism has allied itself with Bulgarian nationalists against the Turks in a land where ethnic and national enmities are undiminished. Above all, Bulgaria is a country isolated from Western Europe's prosperity and its democratic culture.

Of the Soviet-bloc countries that were under Communist governments a year ago, the northern four have now turned decisively to democratic leadership. To the south, things are less clear. Yugoslavia has not yet held free elections at the federal level, although non-Communists have recently won in two of the republics. In Romania, the voters last month chose a government that is, in effect, the Communist opposition to the late dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. Now Bulgaria has also chosen to stay with the old party and trust it to improve its habits. The former Communist countries of Central Europe are moving vigorously in one direction, while those of the Balkans seem to be going, with less certainty, in another.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Pacific Advantages for All

If the Pacific is to be "the Mediterranean of the future," as the 19th century Russian philosopher, Alexander Herzen, predicted, Mikhail Gorbachev wants to make sure his country fulfills the destiny suggested by its vast resources and strategic position. In quoting Herzen, Mr. Gorbachev was speaking to a California audience proud that U.S. commerce across the Pacific outstrips the Atlantic. But he was also speaking to the Pacific Rim nations and to impatient leaders in the Soviet Far East who long have chafed at a dead-end policy that has left their province isolated and stagnant.

Mr. Gorbachev intends to open the Russian window to the East as surely as Peter the Great opened the window to the West. He is willing to take the heat from North Korea for "traitorous, unpardonable bargaining" with President Roh Tae Woo of

South Korea so that the Soviet people can get inexpensive consumer goods financed with low-cost loans. He is planning to visit Japan to gain entry to Japanese capital and technology. He wants American businessmen to invest in the Soviet Far East. He is turning Vladivostok, the under-wraps home port of the Soviet Pacific fleet, into a free trade zone that welcomes foreigners. He is pulling ships and planes out of Cam Ranh Bay and reversing the Brezhnev-era naval buildup in the Pacific.

Dramatic events in Europe have tended to overshadow important changes in Soviet Pacific policy during the Gorbachev era. But if the Soviet Union concludes that its interests lie in developing its Pacific presence instead of challenging a well-entrenched United States, a real détente targeted on mutual economic advantage would be highly useful to both nations.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN

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Lining Up for a Mideastern March of Folly

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The extremes have found each other in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. There is less and less room for the middle between opposite sides of the same coin of confrontation. The choice is narrowing to war or peace, bulldozers and blast-cars, regardless of being Jew or Arab.

Most places in the world are moving toward some form of conciliation, toward pluralism and a willingness to let people work out their own destiny. They have come to see that force does

Now Yitzhak Shamir appears to have made auctioneering succeed by swinging to the far right and the fanatics. His new government will be tough but brittle, at the mercy of those spoiling for a bigger fight.

not solve their enduring problems, war does not repay its price of death and destruction.

But somehow the Middle East is shut off from the wind of compromise. Moderates are floundering, torn between hopes and allegiances. As Youssef Ibrahim of The New York Times put it, the Israeli group Peace Now "gave a rally and no one came." The Palestinian moderate Faisal Husseini called off his hunger strike. No one was paying attention.

No one could have helped Palestinian extremists more than the crazed Israeli shot-again-Arabs. No one could have helped Israeli hard-liners more than Abu Abbas, who ordered the intercepted raid on Israeli beaches. Talk of the "peace process" that Washington has been promoting so vainly has been overwhelmed by talk of the intifada — about putting it down with greater violence, on the Israeli side, or about escalating it with arms, on the Palestinian side.

Even massive immigration of Soviet Jews, a dream coming true for Israelis after so long, is turning into a reason for intensifying the conflict on both sides. Israeli extremists take it as a promise of reinforcement, a bastion against demographic trends, and a justification for clinging to occupied territories. Palestinians take it as the sign that their land will be taken from them regardless of any negotiations.

Shoddy Israeli politics and indecision contrib-

uted to the deterioration. First the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, resorted to open auctioneering to form a government that would have engaged in the American-backed "process," with no pledge that it would lead anywhere. He was foiled by a Brooklyn rabbi who will not go to Israel because he is waiting for the Messiah to arrive first.

Now the Likud leader, Yitzhak Shamir, appears to have made auctioneering succeed by swinging to the far right and the fanatics. His new government will be tough but brittle, at the mercy of those spoiling for a bigger fight.

The PLO's Yasser Arafat hesitated and vacillated, as usual, trying to mold opposites on his team, losing the chance to persuade enough Israelis that he really had concluded that a peaceful settlement was possible and necessary. Now he is running to catch up with angry West Bankers who no longer can control, not even, it seems, inspire. They criticize him openly. He can only speak for them in echoes.

Leading Israeli Arabs who yearned for a settlement feel that they are being squeezed to join the upheaval and spread it inside the Israeli state. They have been "paying their dues," as some told Mr. Ibrahim, by supporting the West Bankers financially and with food supplies. But now their own children chafe and decide them for failure to act more deliberately.

If there is another war, it will be on a quite

different scale from the past. To the extent that it is fought across front lines, the armaments have reached a new degree of sophistication and capacity for devastation. Perhaps the Arab states will manage to abstain from full-scale conflict, although they are being goaded with high emotions. And there will be war behind Israeli lines, which the country has not faced since independence.

It is going late to stop the momentum. It is possible only if the argument shifts from Arabs versus Jews to fighting versus accommodating.

The United States and American Jews are caught between supportive alliance and demanding a solution. There is no doubt that Mr. Shamir worries about the glowering from Washington. But he is surrounding himself with people who believe that they can force or trick the United States into giving them their head, as Ariel Sharon did in starting the 1982 Lebanon invasion, or who are so exalted with their own righteousness that they don't care.

The United States has to care, for every kind of reason, from cold national interest to high moral principle. But there is no formula for diplomacy or action likely to reverse the ghastly course unless disheartened moderates among both Israelis and Palestinians can rally themselves effectively. All Cassandra could do was sound a warning. When the people involved refuse to listen, they are candidates for the catastrophes of history that Barbara Tuchman aptly called "The March of Folly."

The New York Times



Cautiously, the West Can Try to Help Gorbachev

By Ronald Reagan

Mr. Reagan, the former president of the United States, plans to visit Berlin, Poland and the Soviet Union in the fall.

I am convinced that Mr. Gorbachev is sincerely determined to convert the Soviet Union to a free market democracy.

home had reached a point where I could publicly call for this act of East-West reconciliation.

Although the wall did not come down then, most of the elements for its demise were in place by 1987. Its destruction, beginning last December, has now become a symbol for the tide of democracy that has covered what had been the Soviet bloc.

Glasnost had let the free speech genie out of the bottle in the Soviet Union; Mr. Gorbachev's call for perestroika, or reform, held the promise of better times for his citizens. Democracy's stirrings were getting stronger in Poland and beginning to be felt in other parts of the Soviet

bloc. West Germany's decision in 1983 to deploy cruise missiles, and the American decision to begin work on the Strategic Defense Initiative had signaled to the Soviet military that the West had not only the resources but also the political will to make any Kremlin effort at military superiority a fruitless one.

Today the political map of Europe has changed utterly. The two Germanys will soon be unified, first with a common currency, then with an increasingly unified economy and, not far in the future, political unification through an all-Germany election.

Little more than half a year has passed since the people of East Germany took to the streets of Berlin, Leipzig and other cities to demand their freedom. At first, the Communist leaders sought to modify them with minor concessions. But the people wanted real freedom and they went back to the streets again and again until they got it.

Already, the market system is starting to bring its positive lessons to East Germany. West German companies are providing needed capital and technology to joint ventures in the East. Volunteerism, or efforts by private citizens, is an important factor also in the coming together of the Germany.

Democracy and the market system are moving ahead full speed in Poland, where the government, backed by a popular mandate, is shifting the economy "cold turkey" to free enterprise. The Polish people have gone into this with their eyes open, knowing that they will have to make initial sacrifices to reap greater rewards down the road.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are close behind. While Romania's democracy seems more fragile than the rest, there is no question but that its people cherish freedom.

Mr. Gorbachev was probably the immediate catalyst for the bursting forth of democracy throughout the former Soviet empire. A realist, he knew that the old ways did not work and that the old generation of hard-line leaders in the satellite countries needed to be replaced. In allowing — indeed, encouraging — this to happen, he expected to replace the Khrushchevs and Brezhnev with Gorbachevs. But, just as glasnost could not be confined to free speech about minor bureaucratic inefficiencies, so the dropping of support for satellite dictators unleashed a process that Mr. Gorbachev could not control.

There is an air of unpredictability about the future of Central and Eastern Europe that makes everyone

somewhat uneasy. This is especially true as we look at recent events in the Soviet Union. The other day over coffee in San Francisco, I saw Mr. Gorbachev. He was every bit as warm, earnest and optimistic about his country's future potential as I remembered him from our previous meetings.

Yet back home he faces an array of problems that would dampen a less vigorous man: a surge of nationalism (and in the case of the Baltic republics, incorporated into the Soviet Union against their will, a determination to be independent); a drumbeat of criticism over the lack of consumer goods; complaints about the lack of hard currency with which to make needed purchases of machinery and equipment; and not least, a challenge to his leadership from Boris Yeltsin.

I am convinced that Mr. Gorbachev is sincerely determined to convert the Soviet Union to a free market democracy. In a country so large and complex, the transition from centralized control will inevitably involve some delays, errors and false starts. We Americans are limited in the things we can do to help this process. Basically, it must come from Mr. Gorbachev's leadership and the will of his people.

We certainly can and should provide encouragement to the Soviet people as they go through it. But we can do more than cheer them on.

Let us assume that the Cold War is over, although that, in itself, does not mean we can afford to dismantle our defenses. Even though we see ourselves as the victors, we must not humiliate the other side. The Soviets still have lost memories of the millions of lives lost at Nazi hands in World War II. But one thing we and our Western allies must convince them of is that a newly united Germany's membership in NATO is Moscow's best bet for a Europe that is both stable and secure.

There are many products and much know-how that the Soviet Union would like from us. We should use the American impulse for generosity with some caution.

The concept of "linkage" can play a role here. For example, we might provide the Soviet Union with some things that they want from us in exchange for their agreement to stop propping up their few remaining dictator clients. In due course, forces for democracy will do the rest in those countries.

Like the chips of the Berlin Wall that are being sold everywhere these days, democracy seems to be sweeping the world. When we look closely, however, we see that its work is far from done.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Oil and Religion

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: The combination of oil and religion is a recent of American invention. The Presbyterian society at Forest Grove, Pennsylvania, was heavily in debt. An enterprising deacon hit on the idea of making an oil well in the graveyard. Oil was struck in enormous quantities. The society is now out of debt, and the sacred oil flows day and night. Collections are no longer taken up on Sunday. On the contrary, large dividends are divided among the members. The local Baptist and Methodist Ministers are preaching to empty houses, and every man and woman in Forest Grove is anxious to become a Presbyterian. Evidently the Forest Grove Presbyterians have solved the problem of how to recommend their variety of religion.

The writer heads the U.S. delegation negotiating a START agreement. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

1915: Turkey's Alliance

LONDON — The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" tele-

CIA: Time To Lift the Dingy Veil

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Secret autocratic government is bad government. That familiar lesson has been taught again the last dramatic months in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The old Communist regimes were not just cruel. They were incompetent, leaving behind wrecked economies and ravaged landscapes.

America needs no education on the point, we might think. It was founded on the proposition that government must be accountable to the people. Americans' right to criticize "public characters and measures," as James Madison put it, assured them a way to correct bad policies.

But one significant part of the U.S. government today is practically immune from the scrutiny that prevents abuses. That is the Central Intelligence Agency. It spends billions of dollars and disposes of great power, with only occasional, inadequate accountability.

Roger Morris, a former member of the National Security Council staff and a biographer of President Nixon, has now called for a thorough reexamination of the CIA's role.

Writing in The New York Times, he called the agency a Cold War relic bloated by bureaucratic nest-feathering and love of power.

Mr. Morris has opened up an important subject for debate. The end of the Cold War surely is time to look at the enormous apparatus of science, spies and dirty tricks used by the CIA against what it considered manifestations of the communist menace.

But to have a meaningful debate, we are going to have to break through the very system that has built the agency to its present size and power. That is the system of secrecy.

There is a mystique about intelligence work, an aura of secret agents and thriller novels. The mystique has baffled usually robust judges into giving the CIA virtual exemption from constitutional and official obligations to let the truth be told. It has made Congress a rather reluctant guardian.

But every once in awhile some operation has featured so badly that facts have come out.

And each such episode has shown us that in the United States as elsewhere, policy that is adopted by a secret few and not subject to public correction tends to go badly wrong.

There were the plots to assassinate foreign leaders, explored by a Senate committee under the late Frank Church. We learned of grotesque plans to kill Fidel Castro, down to sending him a present of a poisoned diving suit — not funny, considering where such deadly games may end.

More recently there was the secret war on Nicaragua, with the CIA mining harbors and advising counter-rebels in a handbook on how to assassinate Sandinista officials.

We have only begun to learn about the activities of William Casey as CIA chief. In Central America and very likely southern Africa he operated as a one-man government, without constraints or accountability.

Just this week we learned about another agency venture long ago. The Cox Newspapers reported that the CIA, using an agent inside the African National Congress, gave the South African government the information it needed to find and arrest Nelson Mandela in 1962.

The logic of the Mandela caper shows the folly of entrusting policy to secret agencies.

The CIA figured, it was said, that a successful nationalist movement in South Africa would threaten the stability of white regimes throughout the region. But those regimes were doomed by their unrepresentative character — and a wise U.S. policy would have been on the side of change.

A piece of blood-soaked history in which the CIA's role needs exploration was the slaughter of suspected communists in Indonesia in 1965. More than 250,000 people were killed.

Kathy Kadane of the Spertanburg (South Carolina) Herald-Journal, in a story carried around the country by the States News Service, reported last month that CIA and State Department officials had passed lists of possible communists to the Indonesians.

It will not be easy to have a real debate about the CIA's role. Too many people in Washington have a vested interest in the status quo: a huge and rising intelligence budget.

Presidents like the idea of having one operating arm shielded from accountability, and George Bush is a former CIA chief.

But logic and experience tell us that it is time to question the system of secret government. It is a system alien to American principles and defective in its practice.

The New York Times

graphs that, from authentic information, he is able to state that the present Government of Turkey has had enough of the German Alliance, that the Turks are tired of the war, and that they ardently desire peace. Turkey has indirectly sent notice to Rome that she will not declare war against Italy. This is not so much a sign of friendship for Italy as an indication of her intention to divorce herself from the unhappy alliance with Germany which has brought her to the verge of destruction. A significant fact is that Naby Bey, the Turkish Ambassador who has already acquired some fame as a peace emissary, is still in the Italian capital.

Editor's Note:

The European edition of the New York Herald Tribune failed to appear on June 13, 1940, the day before German forces entered Paris. The newspaper reappeared on Dec. 22, 1944. Starting tomorrow, excerpts from the New York edition will appear in this space.

MEDIA MARKETS

Sponsored Programming Coming Soon to Euro TV

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If Marcella Rosen is right, the "Hallmark Hall of Fame" could soon be a fixture on French television — and perhaps, in the appropriate languages, on video screens across Europe. The worldwide media director of the advertising agency N.W. Ayer thinks advertisers will be regularly sponsoring television programs for much or all of Europe by the end of the decade.

In a speech last week to French broadcasting executives and government regulators, as well as journalists, clients and agency executives, at Ayer's Paris office, Ms. Rosen said the proliferation of broadcast, cable and satellite television franchises in Europe would lead to advertiser-supported programming on pan-European television networks.

By asserting the inevitability of pan-European media, Ms. Rosen has placed herself squarely in the middle of a continuing debate in the advertising industry.

Some executives, like Martin Sorrell, the group chief executive of the WPP Group, have repeatedly said local differences are becoming more important to global marketers.

Others, Ms. Rosen among them, believe that in Europe, political and economic integration will bring a significant degree of cultural homogenization as well.

In her Paris talk, Ayer's media director noted that program preferences differed from country to country in Europe, with the Spanish, for example, preferring operas and novellas, while the British taste runs more to documentaries and mysteries.

But, she added, "as viewers across countries get the opportunity to sample other programming options, the viewing tastes will become more similar." As that happens, she said, the use of sponsorships for programs in individual countries, as well as for pan-European programs, will grow.

Under a sponsorship arrangement, a marketer pays for the development of a show and owns all of the national commercials during it.

SUCH SUPPORT, which has been common in the United States since the inception of network broadcasting, gives advertisers greater flexibility in choosing shows and audiences.

It also enables them to use different advertising forms, like the long, cinematic commercials Ayer has created for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

In a telephone interview from Paris, Ms. Rosen pointed out that sponsorship has been all but nonexistent in Europe because in most countries broadcasting was so strictly controlled by national governments that commercials were restricted to limited blocks of time, if they were allowed at all. Most television channels in Europe have been state-run.

Unable to choose the shows on which they would advertise, marketers could not pick their target audiences.

"People could always target in print, because there were many different magazines for different audiences," Ms. Rosen said. "But they could not target in broadcast, for the most part. Now, with private channels, they will be able to pick programs for specific audiences and to sponsor programs."

Ayer, which has 70 offices in 41 countries, has a stake in promoting pan-European television and program sponsorship. Five months ago, the agency formed WIN Ayer, a venture with a consortium of broadcasting companies to produce and distribute original programming around the world.

Ms. Rosen said some European broadcasters were hesitant about program sponsorship because "they worried that it implies cultural control."

"We have had to tell them it doesn't work that way," she said. "In the United States, you sponsor, but you don't have editorial control, because the marketplace won't let it work. All you want is a program good enough to get the audience."

'In the U.S., you sponsor, but you don't have editorial control.'

Electoral Calendar May Push Pound's Full Entry in EMS

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government's decision on when to take the pound into full membership in the European Monetary System may have more to do with the electoral calendar than with the long-term needs of the economy, analysts and economists said on Tuesday.

As a result, British membership in the Exchange Rate Mechanism could well deepen the country's economic problems before delivering the promised benefits of low inflation and exchange-rate stability, they asserted.

A press report that the British government was moving toward early entry into the mechanism by next September or October strengthened the pound on foreign exchange markets. It closed at \$1.935 and DM2.8801 as opposed to Monday's close of \$1.8850 and DM 2.852 (Page 16).

The report also helped to drive stock prices higher. The FTSE 100 index gained 21.9 points to a close of 2,370.7. Nonetheless, both Mrs. Thatcher's spokesman and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the timing had not yet been decided.

Despite the bullish sentiment, however, economists worry that early entry into the mechanism may have negative consequences.

"September is too early for the economic fundamentals, but it is not too early for the electoral calendar," asserted economist Michael Saunders of Midland Montagu Research.

"If you look at the recent public opinion polls, you can only conclude that anything that is electorally beneficial would be hard to resist," pointed out Kevin Darlington of UBS/Phillips & Drew.

According to the prevailing wisdom among City analysts, the British government believes joining the mechanism will allow it to cut interest rates sharply, perhaps as low as 10 percent to 11 percent, in the run-up to the next general election, which many believe will be called as soon as next June.

The resulting sharp reduction in mortgage rates could be key to a fourth consecutive election victory for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the analysts said.

If that is the case, Mr. Saunders said, after the election "regardless of which party wins, there will have to be renewed high interest rates, possibly tax rises, and unemployment will have to rise to 10 percent or 11 percent, or by about one million, to put sufficient downward pressure on inflation."

The rate mechanism is a system of fixed exchange rates in which nine European Community currencies participate. Only Britain, Portugal and Greece remain outside the arrangement. The ERM currencies are allowed to fluctuate within a 2.25 percent band, except the Spanish peseta, which has a 6 percent range.

Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major told a group of German businessmen in London that Britain's conditions for joining had not yet been met. "A good deal of progress has been made," a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said, "but it is pure speculation as to when the Madrid conditions will be met."

Those conditions, set at the 1989 EC summit meeting in Madrid, include substantial progress toward completing the EC's single market, the removal of exchange controls among the 12 EC members, and a

Portugal is debating when to join the EC rate mechanism. Page 18.

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See POUND, Page 18



Richard Yonck/STL

Surplus Cutting Slows in Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — With signs increasing that talks between Tokyo and Washington about eliminating trade barriers have started to run into trouble, economists said that trade figures reported Tuesday indicated that Japan's efforts to reduce its politically-sensitive trade surplus are beginning to bog down.

Japan reported Tuesday that its customs-cleared trade surplus dropped more than 16 percent to an unadjusted \$3.13 billion in May from \$3.76 billion a year earlier. But analysts said that the numbers

showed that efforts to cut the surplus were slowing.

"This month's data hint that progress in cutting the surplus is fading and the gap should widen very soon," said Jasper Koll, economist at S.C. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc.

Economists said May's decline in the trade gap was smaller than in recent months, showing that growing exports of Japanese products could lead to a widening surplus as early as the middle of this summer.

The report came as Taro Watanabe, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, conceded that talks

between the United States and Japan aimed at eliminating barriers to trade were at "a critical stage."

Mr. Watanabe said that "some problems are to be overcome and the number is becoming smaller."

His remarks followed the widespread reporting in Japan of the dissatisfaction of U.S. officials with the progress of the talks so far.

The English-language Japan Times on Saturday quoted unidentified U.S. officials as calling the latest round of the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative talks

See JAPAN, Page 19

France Plans Expansion of TGV System

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France announced plans Tuesday to spend 190 billion francs (\$33.3 billion) to expand its record-setting high-speed train network by 3,500 kilometers (2,175 miles).

Transportation officials declared at a news conference that the expanded network, which would require construction of 400 new engines for the train à grande vitesse, would make rail a viable alternative to road and air travel.

"This is an ambitious project for France and Europe in the years to come," said Jacques Fournier, president of the national railway, SNCF.

He and Transportation Minister Michel Delebarre said they believe France will be a key transportation center in coming decades.

In London, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ruled out in principle any government aid for a high-speed rail line between London and the new cross-channel tunnel to France that would link up with a new TGV line.

Public funding for such a project, which would cut journey time between Folkestone and the British capital by 20 minutes, would be a "colossal subsidy," Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament. "We don't believe we should subsidize international rail services."

The British cabinet is expected on Thursday to reject a request for a subsidy of £350 million (\$590 million) from the consortium building the new line, which includes British Rail and the private concerns Trafalgar House PLC and BICC PLC.

Mrs. Thatcher's remarks were only a reaffirmation of a long-standing government policy, a British Rail spokesman said.

A decision not to subsidize the project does not eliminate its eligibility for loans at favorable interest rates.

The blueprint for the French project requires approval by regional officials, Mr. Delebarre said. Winegrowers and others have already protested plans to lay TGV tracks through prized vineyards in southern France.

Mr. Delebarre once said that one major problem was the fact that "everyone wants to have a station in their town, but nobody wants the tracks."

The investment plan would begin in 1995, he said, and would run for 15 or 20 years. About 160 billion francs would go to the special track that eliminates creak-click sounds and enables the train to cruise at an average 300 kilometers per hour.

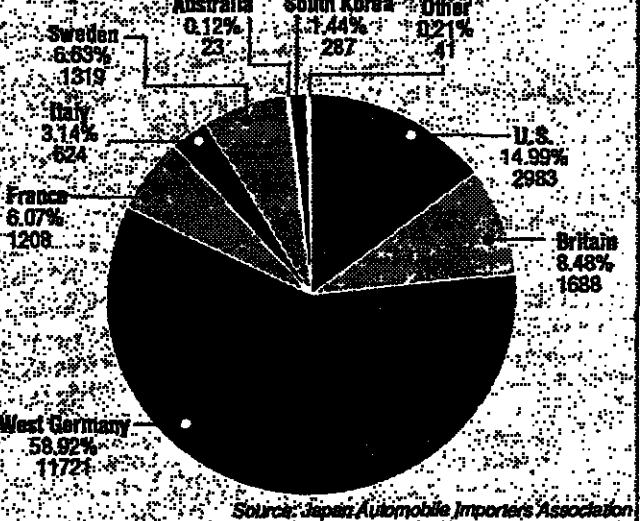
The balance would be destined for rolling stock made by the GEC-Alsthom SA, which is trying to market the trains in the United States, South Korea and elsewhere in Europe.

The high-speed track currently stretches only from Paris south to Lyon and west to Le Mans, though the trains run at slower speeds as far as Nice and Brest on ordinary rails.

(AP, AFP)

Japan's Imported Cars

New imported car registration in April by country, percent and number of units. Imports represent five percent of the total Japanese market.



Source: Japan Automobile Importers Association

In Japan, U.S. Car Sales Lag European Rivals

Reuters

TOKYO — Despite a boom in foreign car sales, image and distribution problems continue to plague U.S. carmakers, leaving them miles behind their European rivals in the race for Japan's car market, analysts said on Tuesday.

Strong economic growth, tax cuts and government efforts to boost imports to smooth trade friction with Europe and the U.S. have all jacked up foreign car sales.

But while sales of imports in Japan jumped 35 percent last year to 180,424 vehicles, sales by the Big Three U.S. makers accounted for less than 11 percent of that.

"American cars cannot compete with luxury European cars," said Kurt Hahn, an auto analyst at UBS/Phillips and Drew International Inc. "They have an image

problem that's been validated by the quality of the cars."

The Big Three — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — suffer from reputations for poor quality and have yet to carve niches here, analysts said.

By contrast, West German makers like Volkswagen AG and Daimler-Benz AG have made big inroads capitalizing on consumer preference for high-styled luxury cars and their reputations for technological excellence.

Volkswagen AG has also grabbed a big chunk of the market with affordable, smaller cars, analysts said.

But U.S. car makers have spent little to tailor products for Japan, where powerful, high-tech, fuel-efficient cars are in demand.

The panel was formed after the 190-point plunge by the Dow Industrials last Oct. 13, which began with word that a takeover offer for the parent of United Airlines had collapsed. Some experts have said that single event, combined with speculative selling and program trading, destabilized the market.

The NYSE study concluded that "market volatility and program trading are not the primary concern of individual investors, who are more concerned about whether today's markets are operated fairly and honestly."

Nonetheless, it said, "the belief that program trading has diminished the fairness of markets reduces investor confidence."

Other recommendations in the NYSE report include better surveillance of market activity and a

See STOCKS, Page 16

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
Australian dollar	1.23	0.61	100	1.36
Belgian franc	33.33	16.67	100	36.36
British pound	1.93	1.00	100	2.12
Canadian dollar	0.71	0.36	100	0.78
Deutsche mark	2.88	1.44	100	3.12
French franc	6.55	3.28	100	7.16
Italian lira	2036	1018	100	2240
Japanese yen	161	80.5	100	176
Swiss franc	1.73	0.87	100	1.90
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.50	100	1.09

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
Argentine peso	100	50	100	110
Australian dollar	1.23	0.61	100	1.36
Belgian franc	33.33	16.67	100	36.36
British pound	1.93	1.00	100	2.12
Canadian dollar	0.71	0.36	100	0.78
Deutsche mark	2.88	1.44	100	3.12
French franc	6.55	3.28	100	7.16
Italian lira	2036	1018	100	2240
Japanese yen	161	80.5	100	176
Swiss franc	1.73	0.87	100	1.90
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.50	100	1.09

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
British pound	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97
Deutsche mark	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92
French franc	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58
Italian lira	2036	2037	2038	2039
Japanese yen	161	162	163	164
Swiss franc	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Interest Rates

Currency	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
British pound	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Deutsche mark	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
French franc	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Italian lira	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Swiss franc	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.S. dollar	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Key Money Rates

Currency	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
British pound	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Deutsche mark	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
French franc	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Italian lira	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Swiss franc	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.S. dollar	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
British pound	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Deutsche mark	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
French franc	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Italian lira	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Swiss franc	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.S. dollar	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Mutual Shares	7.53	7.53
Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12
U.S. Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12
Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12
U.S. Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12
Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12
U.S. Money Market Funds	8.12	8.12

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

GOLD

Currency	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
British pound	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Deutsche mark	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
French franc	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Italian lira	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Swiss franc	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.S. dollar	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:30 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

Alcatel and Soviets Near Telephone Deal

International Herald Tribune

Belgium and the Soviet Union are close to concluding a \$1 billion contract under which a Belgian unit of the French telecommunications giant Alcatel NV would build telephone switching systems for the Soviet Union, sources in the company and the Brussels government said Tuesday.

The report of the negotiations follows recent moves by the West to ease curbs on high-technology exports to Eastern Europe.

"There are no more obstacles to launching the project," Willy van den Bergh, an adviser to Belgium's foreign trade minister, told Reuters.

Mr. van den Bergh said Belgium expected a framework agreement to be signed in Moscow in the first week of July. Details on financing and setting up a joint venture with the Soviets would be worked out in following months.

Soviet officials in Brussels were not available to comment, and in Paris, an Alcatel spokesman would not comment on the report.

However, a company source said negotiations between the Belgian subsidiary, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co., and the Soviet Union had been under way for more than a year to provide a System-12 configuration of switching

systems to handle 250,000 digital telephone lines.

The newly liberalized regulations of Cocom, the Western allies' group that oversees technology exports, have advanced the talks.

Olveti and Philips abandoned their cooperation talks. Page 18.

though the source maintained that the deal would still have been possible under the former rules governing technology sales.

"It's a question of speed," the source said.

France's Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, which owns 63 percent of Alcatel, told Reuters Tuesday that it was in talks with ITT Corp., which owns the other 37 percent of Alcatel, to buy an additional 7 percent of the company.

A CGE spokesman declined to give a price for the deal or any indication of when it might be completed. ITT had said in May that it was opening talks on selling all or part of its stake in Alcatel to CGE.

Alcatel was formed in 1986 to pool the telecommunications equipment businesses of CGE and ITT. The French company has steadily bought out ITT's interest.

According to estimates from analysts in New York, the 7 percent stake would be worth between \$380 million and \$570 million.

Alcatel in April reported a 32.6 percent rise in net income for 1989, to 478 million European currency units (\$581 million) on 15.2 percent higher sales of 12.8 billion ECUs.

In 1988 and 1989, Alcatel's trade with this region totaled 80 million EC

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: Plan to Curb Volatility

(Continued from first finance page) to detect intermarket trading abuses; a loosening of constraints on corporations' ability to buy their own stock during volatile markets; the use of a single federal agency to coordinate U.S. stock and future markets and to oversee margin requirements; new products to enable individual investors to protect themselves from daily

N.Y. Stocks

market swings; and a media campaign to educate the public about program trading.

Analysts said that the stock exchange's report provided few surprises and thus had little impact on the market on Tuesday.

Stock prices were shaken out of their lethargy by heavy program buying, which helped blue chips end with their strongest gains in two weeks.

Concentrated interest in large-capitalization stocks and a feeling that upcoming inflation data will be benign also fueled the rise.

Gainers led decliners by around 2-1. Volume was a moderate 158

million shares, compared with Monday's 120 million.

"There were a lot of buy programs and the triple expiration could have had some bearing," said an analyst at MKI Securities, Charles Jensen, referring to the expiration of June index futures, options and individual stock options on Friday.

The Dow opened with mild gains, then drifted around the even mark for much of the session. But mid-afternoon programs provided a sudden, sharp lift to the market, catching many investors by surprise.

"I think a lot of people expected it to sell off and when it firmed, that got people afraid they'd miss the rally and they jumped aboard," Michael Metz, a market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said.

Among individual stocks, technology issues were among the most prominent features. Sun Microsystems rose 1-3/8 to 33 and Mentor Graphics eased 1/4 to 24-1/4. Sun and Mentor Graphics signed a three-year agreement under which Mentor will buy \$300 million worth of SPARC computers.

(AP, Reuters)

Report on EMS Sends Pound Sharply Higher

NEW YORK — The British pound rose sharply on Tuesday on hopes that the currency would soon become a full member of the ECU Exchange Rate Mechanism.

Sterling's rally began in the Asian and European sessions after British new reports said that the government would bring its currency into the EMS rate mechanism by September or October.

Foreign Exchange

The British unit climbed despite a government disclaimer calling the report "unfounded." Financial markets believe full EMS membership will stabilize the pound, bringing down high British interest rates and inflation.

"It has been denied, but the market doesn't feel it was a total denial," said Terry Reid, a Harris Trust & Savings Bank currency vice president in Chicago. She said most of sterling's move was in European trading.

Britain's currency finished in New York at \$1.7030, up from \$1.6863 Monday.

Otherwise, said Mark Morris of National Westminster Bank in New York, it was a "dull, monotonous, no-hum-dum" without much inspiration for trading of the dollar against the mark, yen and other units.

The dollar closed at 1.6966 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6922 DM Monday, and at 154.65 yen, down slightly from 154.65.

The dollar closed lower against the Swiss franc, 1.4382 against 1.4405, but gained against the

French franc, closing at 5.709 after a close Monday of 5.694.

Most participants had taken up positions in advance of U.S. data on retail sales, due Wednesday, and later releases of wholesale and retail price figures, along with April trade figures.

In the meantime they have limited themselves to trading in narrow ranges that leave little margin for profit. "It's been kind of a tough day to make money," Mr. Morris lamented.

Earlier in London, the pound closed nearly two cents higher, at \$1.7030, compared with Monday's \$1.6863.

At one point sterling traded above 2.88 DM, its highest level since Nov. 17, when it closed at 2.8878 DM.

"Only sterling moved today," said Tameso Omond, manager at Sanva Bank's foreign exchange section in London.

(UPI, Reuters)

Tanker Owners Seek Limits on Liability

OSLO — The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, known as Intertanko, renewed on Tuesday appeals to the United States to set limits for liability for oil spills, saying this could help avert ecological catastrophes.

The call came after Royal Dutch/Shell Group suspended crude deliveries by its own ships to U.S. ports other than the Louisiana

Offshore Oil Port because of fears of huge liability claims in the event of an oil spill.

Intertanko said the blaze on the Norwegian-owned supertanker Mega Borg off Texas made it more urgent for the United States to ratify international treaties on limiting liability for oil spills.

Among major oil companies, British Petroleum Co. said Tuesday that it would continue to deliver crude oil to U.S. ports in its own

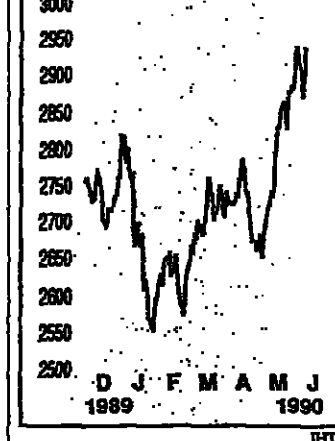
ships, despite concern over recent oil spills and liability claims.

Exxon Corp. also said it has no plans to restrict use of vessels owned or managed by its tanker affiliates for shipments to U.S. ports.

"Shell's action does show, however, that unless current U.S. legislative issues regarding shipowner liability are satisfactorily resolved, responsible shipowners may be discouraged from using" U.S. ports, an Exxon spokesman said.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2894.4	2907.7	2902.4	+48.8
Trans	191.4	194.9	194.6	+3.2
Comp	112.7	115.2	115.1	+2.4
Mid	102.4	104.7	104.6	+2.2
Small	102.4	104.7	104.6	+2.2

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	428.4	430.8	429.8	+1.4
Trans	27.2	27.8	27.7	+0.5
Comp	14.7	15.0	14.9	+0.2
Mid	13.2	13.5	13.4	+0.2
Small	13.2	13.5	13.4	+0.2

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMD	2235	10	97	+1/4
AT&T	2157	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Boeing	1984	39	37 1/2	+1/4
IBM	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Intel	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Telcel	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Verizon	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diary

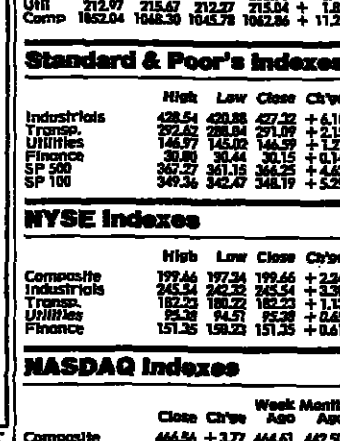
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
999	918	278
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128

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1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE June 12

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2894.4	2907.7	2902.4	+48.8
Trans	191.4	194.9	194.6	+3.2
Comp	112.7	115.2	115.1	+2.4
Mid	102.4	104.7	104.6	+2.2
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Sun	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Telcel	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Verizon	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diary

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999	918	278
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128

European Commodities

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE June 12

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2894.4	2907.7	2902.4	+48.8
Trans	191.4	194.9	194.6	+3.2
Comp	112.7	115.2	115.1	+2.4
Mid	102.4	104.7	104.6	+2.2
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Dow Jones Averages

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Oracle	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Sun	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Telcel	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4
Verizon	1894	39	37 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Diary

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999	918	278
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NASDAQ Diary

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1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128
1334	128	128

One-Share One-Vote Rule Is Struck Down by Court

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals in a 3-0 decision Tuesday struck down a one-share, one-vote rule that the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted in July 1988.

The rule prohibits securities exchanges from listing the stock of a company that takes any action to reduce the per share voting rights of its existing common stockholders.

"Because the rule directly controls the substantive allocation of powers among classes of shareholders, we find it in excess of the commission's authority," Circuit Court Judge Stephen Williams said in his decision on the Business Roundtable vs. SEC case.

Judge Williams wrote in his opinion that the 1934 Securities Exchange Act, the focus of which is to require disclosure on information of publicly traded companies, "cannot be understood to include regulation of an issue that is so far beyond matters of disclosure."

Judge Williams agreed with the Business Roundtable's argument that corporate governance issues are traditionally left to states while SEC responsibility under the 1934 Exchange Act is disclosure and management and practices of self-regulatory organizations.

The SEC's rule, backed by United Shareholders Association, was intended to prevent companies from weakening the voting power of existing shareholders.

U.S. Current Account Deficit Falls

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The deficit in the U.S. current account fell to \$22.9 billion in the first quarter this year, the lowest quarterly shortfall in six years, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The main reasons for the improvement this year were a smaller deficit on merchandise trade and lower transfers abroad of payments like pensions and government grants.

The U.S. deficit on merchandise trade narrowed during the first quarter to \$26.4 billion from \$28.7 billion in the fourth quarter last year.

Earnings of U.S. Banks Down 15%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The net income of U.S. banks fell 15 percent to \$6.23 billion in the first quarter from a record high \$7.25 billion in the first quarter of 1989, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Tuesday.

The chairman L. William Seidman, nevertheless called the results good, saying the weaker performance from a year ago was "almost solely attributable to real estate reversion, and the largest part of that was in the Northeast."

Pathe Discusses New MGM Deals

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pathe Communications Corp. said Tuesday it has had talks with a number of parties on the possible sale, after the closing of its \$20 per share tender offer for MGM/UA Communications Co., of MGM shares at the same price of \$20 each.

In a newspaper advertisement detailing changes to the ongoing tender, Pathe said in connection with a proposed production agreement with the firm Cineragi, that it has proposed to sell less than 5 percent of MGM's stock to Cineragi after closing of the offer.

For the Record

Macmillan Inc., which is owned by the British magnate Robert Maxwell, said in New York on Tuesday it had

NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

NYSE Composite Index: 2,845.12 (+15.12)

NYSE Volume: 1,234,567,890

NYSE Market Value: \$1.234,567,890,123,456,789

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Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	123.45	+1.23
Microsoft	45.67	-0.45
Apple	78.90	+0.12
Oracle	56.78	+2.34
Sun	34.56	-1.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Amazon	15.67	+0.34
Alibaba	23.45	-0.12
Google	34.56	+1.23
Facebook	45.67	+0.45
Twitter	56.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Netflix	67.89	+0.23
Spotify	78.90	-0.45
LinkedIn	89.01	+1.12
Slack	90.12	+0.34
Zoom	101.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	112.34	+0.56
Zoom	123.45	-0.12
Zoom	134.56	+1.23
Zoom	145.67	+0.45
Zoom	156.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	167.89	+0.23
Zoom	178.90	-0.45
Zoom	189.01	+1.12
Zoom	190.12	+0.34
Zoom	201.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	212.34	+0.56
Zoom	223.45	-0.12
Zoom	234.56	+1.23
Zoom	245.67	+0.45
Zoom	256.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	267.89	+0.23
Zoom	278.90	-0.45
Zoom	289.01	+1.12
Zoom	290.12	+0.34
Zoom	301.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	312.34	+0.56
Zoom	323.45	-0.12
Zoom	334.56	+1.23
Zoom	345.67	+0.45
Zoom	356.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	367.89	+0.23
Zoom	378.90	-0.45
Zoom	389.01	+1.12
Zoom	390.12	+0.34
Zoom	401.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	412.34	+0.56
Zoom	423.45	-0.12
Zoom	434.56	+1.23
Zoom	445.67	+0.45
Zoom	456.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	467.89	+0.23
Zoom	478.90	-0.45
Zoom	489.01	+1.12
Zoom	490.12	+0.34
Zoom	501.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	512.34	+0.56
Zoom	523.45	-0.12
Zoom	534.56	+1.23
Zoom	545.67	+0.45
Zoom	556.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	567.89	+0.23
Zoom	578.90	-0.45
Zoom	589.01	+1.12
Zoom	590.12	+0.34
Zoom	601.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	612.34	+0.56
Zoom	623.45	-0.12
Zoom	634.56	+1.23
Zoom	645.67	+0.45
Zoom	656.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	667.89	+0.23
Zoom	678.90	-0.45
Zoom	689.01	+1.12
Zoom	690.12	+0.34
Zoom	701.23	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	712.34	+0.56
Zoom	723.45	-0.12
Zoom	734.56	+1.23
Zoom	745.67	+0.45
Zoom	756.78	-0.12

Symbol	Price	Change
Zoom	767.89	+0.23
Zoom	778.90	-0.45
Zoom	789.01	+1.12
Zoom	790.12	+0.34
Zoom	801.23	-0.12

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Car Firm To Offer Shares

Malaysia's EON To Boost Capital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Edoan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., Malaysia's national carmaker, on Tuesday announced plans to sell 30 percent of its stock to the public and seek a listing on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

The state's shareholding in EON, currently 70 percent, will drop to 49 percent as a result of the transaction.

EON, which makes the Proton Saga automobile, will sell 36 million shares priced at 4.30 ringgit (\$1.58) each, the chairman, Jamil Jan, told reporters. The issue will boost EON's capital by 153.65 million ringgit after expenses.

State-owned Heavy Industries Corp. currently owns 45 percent of EON, while the Malaysian Finance Ministry holds 25 percent. The remaining 30 percent is held by Kuala Lumpur Bhd., an investment holding company jointly owned by Japan's Daiichi Kangyo Bank and the EON director Rini Koi Mei.

The share issue will dilute the Heavy Industries stake to 31.5 percent, the Finance Ministry holding to 17.5 percent and Kuala Lumpur's to 21 percent.

Analysts said the offer was well-timed, in view of Malaysia's booming auto market. "A lot of foreign investors would be interested to get their hands on the shares," one analyst said.

The Malaysian Motor Traders Association said in February that 120,000 motor vehicles were expected to be sold this year, compared to 109,500 last year and 71,600 in 1988.

Mr. Jamil said EON sold 53,453 units of the Proton Saga last year, capturing 73.6 percent of the market for cars with engines below 1,600 cubic centimeters.

"We expect to maintain an average market share of 70 percent in coming years," he said.

The five-year-old company, which has sold a total of 180,000 Sagas, reported pretax profit of 55 million ringgit last year, compared with 10 million ringgit in 1985. Revenue surged to 1.46 billion ringgit from 142 million.

Mr. Jamil said that EON's profit forecast for the current year was 61 million ringgit. (Reuters, AFP)

Japanese Dream of Sukiyaki From a Machine Hits Snag

By Karl Schoenberger

Los Angeles Times Service

KOBE, Japan — An extraordinary scheme to bypass Japan's inefficient distribution system by selling inexpensive American beef from coin-operated vending machines appears to be headed for the bureaucratic deep freeze.

Haruhiko Saito, an entrepreneur famous for "Kobe beef," announced with fanfare in April a plan to import beef from a San Diego meat-packer and sell it from specially designed machines.

But local health authorities refused to give Mr. Saito a permit to sell his packets of frozen sirloin and sukiyaki. Saying that there is no precedent for vending-machine meat sales, they requested guidance from the Health and Welfare Ministry, where an official said the matter is under study.

In the parlance of Japan's powerful bureaucracy, "under study" is often a euphemism for "no." At the very least, it means months of deliberation.

Mr. Saito suspects that a cartel of trading companies and meat distributors, with a vested interest in controlling beef imports, is behind the red tape delay. He said that his lawyers are preparing to file a complaint with the Fair Trade Commission, the agency that enforces Japan's anti-monopoly law.

"We can't help but feel that the people who have benefited for years on beef imports are now using the question of health standards to hog the market," Mr. Saito said. "They don't want us to get a head start before the market is fully liberalized next April."

To settle a long simmering U.S.-Japan trade dispute, Japan agreed to replace its quota system for beef imports with a 70 percent tariff, to be lowered in phases over several years. Mr. Saito had hoped to take advantage of the first stage of the liberalization, which began April 1 with quotas being lifted for seasoned or marinated beef.

Despite the 70 percent tariff, Mr. Saito figured that he could sell imported beef at nearly half the cost of comparable domestic beef, if he eliminated the middlemen between him and the consumer. His price for seasoned sirloin is about \$11 a pound.

Mr. Saito, 33, whose father founded a company distributing Kobe beef in 1935, struck out on his own 17 years ago with a plan to import American beef offal, which is not restricted by quotas.

Earlier this year, Mr. Saito's Jackson Co., which he says is named for the baseball player Reggie Jackson, signed a deal with Hamilton Meat Co. of San Diego, which will prepare and package meat specially for the Japanese market.

The Kobe-based joint venture, Hamilton Japan, was poised to install 1,000 vending machines by December at gasoline stations, railroad stations, hospitals and convenience stores across Japan.

But only one vending machine has been delivered from the factory. It stands empty outside Hamilton Japan's small office.

Mr. Saito said that he has taken every precaution to make his product safe. The machines are equipped with an emergency device that stops operation if the temperature inside rises above minus 4 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 20 centigrade).

"Why is it they can grant permits for vending machines to sell ice cream and box lunches, and not frozen meat?" he asked. "The meat is going to be cooked and prepared before anybody eats it, which will pose far less of a health problem than food that goes directly into people's mouths."

Nobuhiko Furumasa, an official in Kobe's public health department, said Hamilton Japan did not apply for a health permit until after it announced its vending machine scheme in a media blitz.

How to monitor health standards in unmanned vending machines is a vexing problem, said Shunsaku Minami, an official in charge of studying the matter at the Health and Welfare Ministry's dairy and meat hygiene department.

"Up until now, there has always been somebody at the place of sale to oversee the conditions under which the meat is sold," Mr. Minami said. "We need to find out how hygienic standards are going to be kept under control. I'm afraid I can't tell you how long this will take."

Taiwan Stocks Rebound After Sharp Declines

TAIPEI — After losing almost a quarter of its value during a wild seven-day slide, the Taiwan stock market reversed direction Tuesday as investors seized on a rare piece of hopeful news and bought back into the bourse.

The weighted index, which had plummeted by 1,923 points or 24 percent since June 2, rebounded sharply to close 389.48 points higher at 6,323.22, a record single-day rise of 6.56 percent.

Dealers said investors based their sudden optimism on news that the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow Taiwan's numerous employee welfare funds to invest more money in stocks.

At present the funds need special permission to make investments other than bank deposits.

Turnover, which had also

dropped off steadily in recent days, showed signs of recovering today and hit 74.7 billion Taiwan dollars (\$2.7 billion).

"This improved sentiment. We can expect to see more money coming in," said Benjamin Chen, an analyst at Baring Securities (Asia) Ltd.

The funds, which exist at most large companies, are pools of money used for loans to employees, financial aid and employee subsidies. The SEC will make its decision once it determines how much money is actually available in the funds.

Brokers and analysts said the news helped to perk up investors, who have been unloading stocks on fears Taiwan's economic steamroller may be running into trouble.

However, dealers said it appeared some of the market's major institutional and wealthy individual players had stepped in to prop up prices. Most analysts doubted that the index could breach 7,000 in the near term.

"Some of the bid prices were much higher than the ask prices — they were clearly trying to jack up the market," Mr. Chen said. "But when prices get high we will see profit-taking."

Citizen Watch Moves To Save on Labor Costs

Reuters

TOKYO — Citizen Watch Co. said Tuesday that it plans to restructure its watch production in Asia to hold down labor costs.

The plans include expanding assembly of cheaper watches at plants in China and Thailand, while plants in Taiwan and South Korea will assemble higher-priced watches and make watch components and industrial equipment.

The reorganization is due to rising labor costs in Taiwan and Korea, a spokesman said.

Thai Bourse Rallies

Reuters

Thai stocks recovered quickly from Monday's 4 percent plunge triggered by the surprise resignation of Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, the defense and deputy prime minister. Reuters reported from Bangkok. The SET index advanced 25.75 points to close at 1,016.66, following a 25-point plunge on Monday.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3200	1550	4000
2900	1450	3500
2600	1350	3000
2300	1250	2500
2000	1150	2000
1700	1050	1500
1400	950	1000
1100	850	500
800	750	0
500	650	0
200	550	0
0	450	0
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3203.00
Singapore	Straits Times	1540.84
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1501.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	3232.81
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	681.59
Bangkok	Book Club	887.70
Seoul	Composite Stock	786.35
Taipei	Weighted Price	6323.22
Manila	Composite	Closed
New Zealand	Barclays	1775.97
Bombay	National Index	422.76
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+1.52
		-1.03
		-0.15
		-0.67
		-0.60
		+2.54
		-
		+6.56
		-
		+0.63
		-0.80

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Murdoch Stock Appeals To Hong Kong Brokers

Reuters

HONG KONG — Brokers expect a public issue of shares in South China Morning Post (Holdings) Ltd., which is owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., to be five to 10 times oversubscribed.

A broker with a European securities firm said, "It's a media stock and there aren't too many of those around, so investors will see it as very sexy."

News Corp. is hoping to raise about 2.26 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$290.8 million) by selling a 49 percent stake with 17.5 percent of that for the public.

News Corp. will place another 17.5 percent of the 1.5 billion ordinary shares it owns with institutions. It has also agreed to sell 9 percent to Singapore-listed United Overseas Bank Ltd. and 5 percent to Singapore Press Holdings Ltd.

The South China Morning Post is the larger of two English-language daily newspapers in the British colony. Brokers said the company's size and blue-chip status gave it appeal to fund managers and other long-term investors.

"It's a huge issue," said Phillip Chan, equities research manager at Mansion House Securities. "They're going to be selling 700 million to 800 million dollars in shares to the public alone."

"It's probably the best news issue to have come up in the past few years," said Antony Mak, of Scrimgeour Vickers. "It's very good for the long-term investor," he added.

Subscription for the stock, priced at 3.08 dollars a share, closes at noon on Friday.

Brokers said there is market talk that the company would become part of the Hang Seng index, the Hong Kong market's blue-chip stocks gauge. However, Antony Wong, manager of Hang Seng Index Services Ltd., which decides which stocks become Hang Seng constituents, said that this was "pure rumor."

The company prospectus shows net profit of 471.5 million dollars for the year ended June 30, with projected 1989/90 profit of not less than 460 million dollars and not less than 500 million in 1990/91.

"The company's profit outline suggests it's reaching the point of saturating the market," a broker said. "There's no sign of a big, exciting growth spurt on the horizon."

"They've indicated a move into the Chinese language market, but there's a big question mark over how they would go about doing that," another broker said.

CARS: U.S. Makers Lag European Rivals in Japan

(Continued from first finance page)

efficient cars sell well, said Ben Moyer, auto analyst at Merrill Lynch Japan Inc.

"The costs would be too high for them to be profitable, and therefore until now they haven't made major investments in Japan," said Mr. Moyer.

In May, sales of imported vehicles in Japan surged 21.4 percent from a year earlier to 16,325, a record for the month and the 77th straight monthly rise.

West German makers accounted for over half of total imports.

"The main problem has been investment — the capital cost of having a distribution system," said Michael Remington, senior analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc.

BMW Japan Corp. sold 33,076 cars in Japan last year, up 23.3 percent from 1988, through a network of 120 outlets the company bought in 1981. BMW has sunk 4.6 billion yen (\$29.7 million) into parts and servicing facilities outside of Tokyo.

U.S. makers hold a large but shrinking 67 percent share of the North American car market, as well as a 42 percent share in Britain and a 21.5 percent share in the rest of Europe.

"The scale of U.S. operations is so large that it's not really worth their while to be active here," said Steve Usher, analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. in Tokyo.

But that could change as U.S. companies come to realize the im-

portance of the Japanese market, analysts said.

Ford, with wide recognition in Japan and a 25 percent stake in Mazda Motor Corp., is best placed to compete, they said.

Mazda built and sold 70,000 cars under the Ford name in Japan last year through its Automata Ltd. dealership network. Ford wants to increase that number to 100,000 this year.

Mazda sold about 6,000 Fords imported from the United States, including 3,287 Probes designed by Ford and built by Mazda at its Flat Rock, Michigan, plant. "The majority of Fords sold by Automata are made in this country," Mr. Remington said.

Automata has said it wants to boost the number of imported cars it sells to 60,000 by 1992.

JAPAN: Surplus-Cutting Slows

(Continued from first finance page)

in Hawaii late last month as a "total failure."

But Mr. Watanabe tried to downplay such comments. "We are reasonably and cautiously optimistic on reaching an agreement before talks resume at the end of June," he said.

Officials from both sides are scheduled to meet on June 25 and 26 to try to thrash out a final report on SII ahead of the Houston summit of seven leading industrial nations on July 9.

Finance Ministry officials also tried to downplay the importance of May's trade figures. An official at the ministry said that although the pace of improvement in the trade gap slowed, the overall data are on a declining trend.

The slower decline in the May

trade surplus was mainly due to lower imported goods prices in primary industries such as crude oil, soybeans and timber, the official said.

Nonetheless, economists said heavy imports of luxury products suggest that Japanese consumers do not feel any poorer following declines in Tokyo's financial markets.

Imports in May totaled \$18.33 billion versus \$17.95 billion a year earlier, an increase of 2.4 percent. Exports fell 0.9 percent to \$21.52 billion from a year ago.

Economists said that Japanese automakers have been running down their inventories of cars in the U.S. rather than bringing in more imports because they are having trouble staying within their voluntary export restraint quotas.

(Reuters, AFP)

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SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP FINALS

Goal Kings Keep Soccer's Spirit Alive

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Though you may have read otherwise, the sport is still winning by a league here in the city where the World Cup opened. True, a bunch of West German hooligans left a nasty calling card through windows galore in the elegant shopping arcades around the Duomo. But most Milanese are talking about the superlative goals that Lothar Matthäus scored here on Sunday rather than the destruction caused by a criminal fringe after West Germany's 4-1 trouncing of Yugoslavia.

The damage dents, but does not rub out, the revitalizing of hope emanating on and off the field. There is a chance, a real chance, that the game and the people who have journeyed from across the globe are rediscovering the spirit that makes it worthwhile.

Rob Hughes

If, after traveling to Bari, to Rome and to Turin, I am being naive in this feeling, then forgive me. Better to travel in hope, et cetera.

But I don't think I am mistaken. I travel with history in mind, and for sure witnessing the desecration of a city center where thousands of years of culture has survived is not lightly dismissed.

Nor should we overlook that this week, half a century ago, Germans marched on Paris and Italy declared war on Britain and France.

But these modern day troublemakers are few, and one assumes Milan's security forces will be ready for any recurrence (Amazing, is it not that the German authorities did not forewarn Italy as Holland and England did?).

So, please, let us separate the violence from the sport. West Germany gave a powerful, impeccable performance before 74,765 peaceful, comfortable spectators here on Sunday.

Its captain, Matthäus, used as a defensive midfielder at the last World Cup, responded to the words of his manager, Franz Beckenbauer: "Some day, Lothar will realize how skillful a player he can be."

Matthäus has some idea now. The Yugoslavs are technically superb, but temperamentally unsound, and twice Matthäus shrugged them aside to score, with the left, then the right foot, superlative goals from more than 20 meters.

Bravissimo, say the Milanese, especially those who follow Inter Milan, which pays Matthäus's wages and that of the other scorers, Jürgen Klinsmann and Andreas Brehme.

But good players ought to shine on stages such as this. As Brazil's Carca did in Turin's Nuovo Stadio Comunale, as Romania's Marius Lacatus did in the splendid new stadium in Bari, the goal kings are starting early.

And don't forget how cynical we were, how pessimistic the Italians

themselves were, in predicting these new homes would not be ready on time. At the 11th hour, in the 59th minute and the last seconds of that, they were, as the organizers stoically claimed, ready to receive the world.

If we cannot be civilized in these soccer houses, and if the players are not stimulated here, then truly the sport has served its time.

YET SOCCER hasn't forgotten the winner-take-all extremes that make one nation's grace another's disgrace.

Headlines in Buenos Aires after Argentina fell to Cameroon were apparently bigger than when the Falklands war broke out. Carlos Bilardo, the team's manager, who had carelessly said his selection would defend the World Cup "with Diego Maradona and 10 others" now sounds a broken man.

He has benched five players — half his team — for Wednesday night's vital game against the Soviet Union in Maradona country, Napoli.

In effect, Bilardo admits he erred on 50 percent of his choices, which, given that Argentina qualified automatically as the defending champion and had four unhindered years to rebuild, is monumental incompetence.

Bilardo, one of the few managers who intended to continue beyond this event, may need to flex his medical fingers in his other profession as a doctor in the near future.

YET LATIN America is seldom short of heroes. On Monday, its smallest nation, with a population of just 2.4 million, defeated Scotland in Genoa.

It was no shock to anyone who knows the Scots' history of climbing soccer mountains only to stumble over hillocks. On cue, Scotland, sending inaccurate high balls, played into the hands of a brave and agile goalkeeper, Luis Gabelo Canejo.

"We were hammering into them nonstop," said Scotland's coach, Andy Roxburgh, "but they scored on the break and we couldn't equalize."

Hammering is the word. Costa Rica, in contrast, stealthily picked the lock of Scotland's defense, and the imaginative "tiger" was Claudio Jara.

Here was a little man with a touch of flair beyond the British imagination. Jara, a part-time sports player and full-time employee of the state electrical company, becomes at 30 a hero to more than his young children, Maria and Alejandro.

Costa Ricans adore him, and we should salute his audacity, his cunning for such a delightful back-heel pass that gave teammate Juan Arnoldo Cayasso a simple, winning goal.

It was a touch of fantasy beyond the wit of the British.

SMALL wonder England is put on an island. Here in a tournament that has opened floodgates of creative play, England's match in Sardinia against the Republic of Ireland on Monday was a blot of unadulterated serial garbage.



A clever back-heel pass from Claudio Jara allowed Juan Arnoldo Cayasso to send the winning shot past Scotland's James Leighton.

It is a moot point whether the heavens opened and the thunder rolled in despair, or whether, as the English claim, the wet and windy conditions made decent football impossible.

The truth is that Englishmen (and most of the Irish team are Englishmen who happen to have a leaf of Irish in their family tree) are pounding a xenophobic path to the world by-passed long ago.

Cameroon enthralled 118 nations of television viewers. Italy showed depths of attacking play we doubted it possessed. Brazil is half convincing, especially when Carca has the ball.

And then come the Brits, belting the ball instead of caressing it, hitting first and thinking, if at all, through brawn and muscle.

The ball descended long enough for each side to score, and the 1-1 tie

was the first drawn game of this World Cup. The world was asleep with boredom by the final whistle.

FINALLY, a more positive Milan cameo. It is early Tuesday morning, and wowed flags are replacing windows, while in the nearby Piazza Salvatore Quasimodo, a coming together of German and Italian youth is taking place.

They are mixed company, boys and girls. They introduce themselves not in the time honored fashion but through the ball someone happened to have.

The shouts are excited, the traffic is dodging them, the police are laughing. Soccer is scoring another small triumph of international communication. And don't worry about the windows, there are no Brits, the ball is on the ground.

Battered on Field and in Press, U.S. Team's Players 'Really Down'

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

TIRRENIA, Italy — A sense of foreboding has touched the U.S. soccer team in the aftermath of its resounding 3-1 loss to Czechoslovakia in its opening game of the World Cup finals.

The United States next plays Italy, one of the favorites to win the tournament, a team smaller in size than Czechoslovakia but infinitely quicker and craftier.

Further, the U.S. team has clearly been irritated by one of its members, Eric Wynalda, the offensive midfielder who was expelled early in the second half Sunday for a flagrant foul. On Tuesday, FIFA, the sport's governing body, suspended Wynalda for the game against Italy and fined him \$7,025 dollars.

Wynalda's suspension has forced the U.S. coach, Bob Gansler, to draw from reserve players relatively thin in talent for the match Thursday against Italy in Rome.

Gansler attributed Wynalda's actions to "inexperience, exuberance or the stupidity of youth," a stinging indictment from a coach who almost never criticizes his players publicly. Then Gansler added, "I'm not pleased with him."

As if all that weren't enough for one day, the Italian newspapers have battered the U.S. team with criticism and derision.

The headline in Corriere della Sera, a Milan daily, said, "USA, What a Delusion." The correspondent for Gazzetta dello Sport, wrote of a "century of difference" between the American players and the Czechoslovaks.

The harshest criticism came from Giorgio Chinaglia, a former Italian national team star who joined the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League at the end of his career.

In remarks quoted by several Italian newspapers, Chinaglia said that the American team was "unprepared" and that its play "had gone backwards 15 years."

In his column in Il Messaggero, a Rome daily, Chinaglia predicted that the Americans would be routed by Italy.

He mentioned three of the Italian forwards — Gianluca Vialli, Andrea Carnevale, and Salvatore Schillaci, the substitute who scored in Italy's 1-0 victory over Austria — and said that against the United States, those players would have "great occasion to dance."

Most of the American players had not read the

local papers. But a sense of the outside world's perception of them was unmistakable.

"This could get ugly if we get the wrong attitude," said Bruce Murray, one of the starting forwards. "Everybody is really down, and I don't get the sense they're embarrassed. I'm embarrassed. To be out there on the end of that score is an embarrassment to me. We took a lambasting in front of a neutral crowd of 30,000. We could get a real lambasting in Rome."

Emotions aside, the American team's biggest problem at the moment is redressing the vast assortment of failures shown in the Czechoslovakia game with an altered lineup.

Gansler, who left his intentions vague, mentioned several players who might be called to play. He indicated that more than one position would be affected, which suggests that in addition to finding a suitable replacement for Wynalda, one or more other starters might be benched.

Gansler never reveals his lineup until the day of a game. But several players believed Jimmy Banks, a 25-year-old midfielder who has played mostly as a defender this year, would take Wynalda's position, which might at least shore up the defense.

There was also speculation that Marcela Balboa

would replace John Stollmeyer in the midfield.

Wynalda, a natural forward who was put at midfield last month to boost scoring possibilities, has made no secret of his dislike of the position, because of its defensive responsibilities.

And that's precisely the attitude that has apparently bothered Gansler and some of the other players.

Gansler said that during halftime on Sunday, he discussed with the team ways to get Wynalda more involved with the offense.

And just before the players returned to the field, he warned Wynalda to be careful, reminding him that the referee had warned him once for rough tactics.

Seven minutes into the second half, Wynalda showed a player and drew the red card, leaving his teammates a man short for the rest of the game.

Gansler was less disturbed about criticism by the news media, including Chinaglia, saying everyone is entitled to an opinion.

But he did not dismiss the magnitude of the task at hand, trying to win a game in the least-friendly atmosphere imaginable. More than 80,000 partisan fans are expected Thursday in Rome's Stadio Olimpico.

In Costa Rica, Fans Celebrate in Streets

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Jubilant citizens poured into the streets, hoisted horns and waved flags to celebrate Costa Rica's 1-0 victory over Scotland Monday in the country's first World Cup appearance.

"Today is an historic day for Costa Rica. What has happened to us is something very big," said Mario Blanco, a street vendor.

The country's president, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, watched the match at a movie theater.

"It was a fair triumph and filled us with great joy," he said. He later got out of his car briefly to mingle with the crowds.

Before the match, small groups gathered in the streets to watch the game through store windows. Others jammed bars and restaurants with television sets.

"The whole world will know that Costa Rica has a good team with the capacity to go far in this World Cup," said Fabio Carballo, who sells lottery tickets.

Maradona Says Success Not Certain

Reuters

ROME — Diego Maradona, Argentina's star midfielder, warned Tuesday that the defending champions may not advance past the first round of the World Cup.

Speaking at the team's training camp in Trigoria, Maradona was asked whether Argentina, defeated in its first Group B match by Cameroon, could compete with the World Cup favorites.

"No," he replied. "Unfortunately the reality is different and we should not hide the fact. The reality is that we are not at the same level as Italy, Brazil and West Germany."

He added: "Argentina must think above all about qualifying from the first round. Before the cup began this was taken as read but now it might even slip away from us."

Maradona said the younger players must wake up and show they deserved the confidence of veteran members of the team. Earlier, he had criticized the lack of fight among younger teammates.

"I expected more enthusiasm, more fight from the younger ones," Maradona said of their performance against Cameroon.

In preparation for the match Wednesday, Argentina's coach, Carlos Bilardo, has made an unprecedented five changes to the team's lineup, including naming Claudio Caniggia as Maradona's partner in attack.

He made two changes in midfield, dropping the Nestor Lorenzo and Roberto Sensi and replacing them with 1986 World Cup veteran Julio Olarticoechea and Pedro Troglio.

In defense, Bilardo brought in José Serrizuela for the injured Oscar Ruggeri, with Pedro Monzon replacing Nestor Fabbri.

Neapolitans to Cheer 'Their' Diego

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Neapolitan fans are planning to give star striker Diego Maradona and Argentina a home-field advantage when they plays the Soviet Union on Wednesday in a must-win match.

Street vendors are selling "pizza a la Maradona" and "pizza a la Argentina." "Forza Diego," or "Go Diego," is emblazoned on hundreds of banners hanging from balconies in the teaming neighborhoods and crowded plazas of this southern Italian seaport of 1.5 million people.

Maradona plays for Napoli in the Italian league and has led the team to two championships in the last three years.

"Tomorrow, Naples will be another Argentina," said Pascual Fer-

mina, standing on a balcony in the Sanita neighborhood where he had hung a banner reading: "Diego Argentina."

Antonio Campanile, a city worker cleaning a plaza, said the Neapolitans will give Diego the honor that he deserves.

During the opening World Cup match last Friday, fans in Milan in northern Italy booed Maradona virtually every time he touched the ball because of the rivalry between Napoli and their team, A.C. Milan, in the Italian league.

Argentina lost, 1-0, to Cameroon in one of the biggest upsets in World Cup history and now needs a victory against the Soviet Union to get back into contention.

"The people in the north envy Maradona because he made Napoli

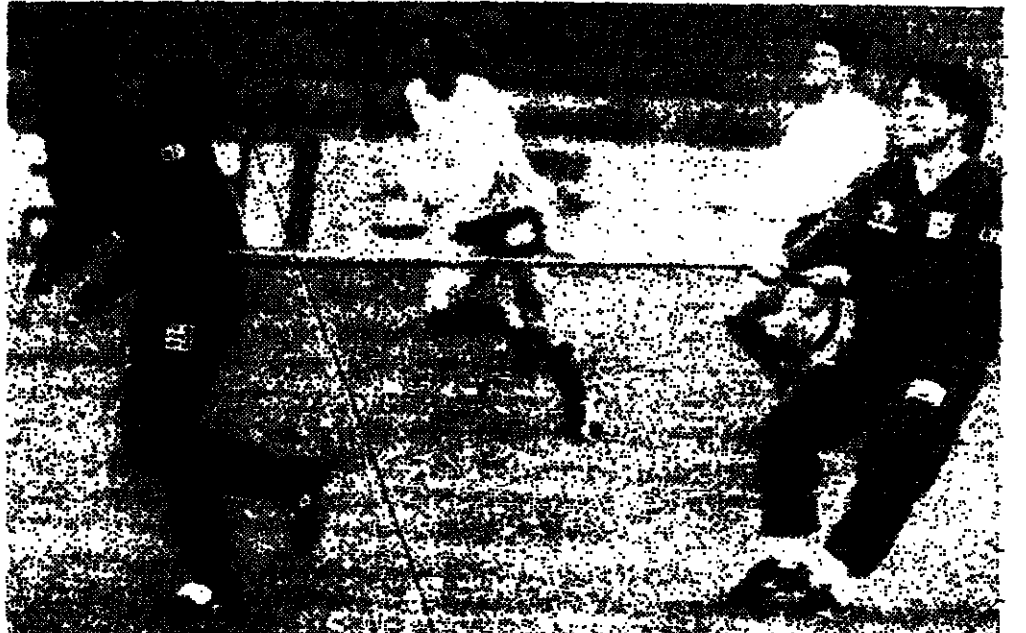
great and for this they booed him," Campanile said.

In a bar in Sanita, the regulars argued Monday night over who should be Italy's main striker. When the talk turned to Wednesday's game in Naples, they all agreed that the Neapolitans would support Argentina as if it were the Italian national team.

"Diego is the only player who gave us the glory of victory," said Trifero Campanile, 72, leaning on a shabby table, a glass of wine within arm's reach.

The bar's owner, Rosanna Garretti, pulled a dusty picture from behind the bar.

"This is my saint, St. Maradona," she said, her voice filled with passion as she waved the autographed picture of the Argentine striker.



IT ISN'T THE SAMBA — Mazinho, left, and Dunga went through their exercises like winners as the Brazilian team prepared to practice Tuesday in Asti, Italy. They play Costa Rica on Saturday.

Romanian Stars Draw a Crowd

United Press International

BISCEGLIE, Italy — Romania's training camp is flooded with scouts from European clubs that are interested in the players after their 2-0 victory over the Soviet Union on Saturday.

But the interest from the foreign teams was not all good news, Lacatus said.

The presence of the foreign scouts was distracting the players when they should be concentrating on the upcoming matches, he said.

"There will be plenty of time for negotiations afterwards," Ovidiu said that among the other clubs that had contacted Romanian players were Ajax Amsterdam, Rapid Vienna and Turin and Lazio of Italy.

Gheorghe Hagi, the team's star midfielder, signed a contract with Real Madrid before the start of the world cup, and he will play in the Spanish capital next season.

Sweeper Gheorghe Popescu, 22, confirmed he had been contacted by FC Cologne, but added, "I am waiting for a proposal."

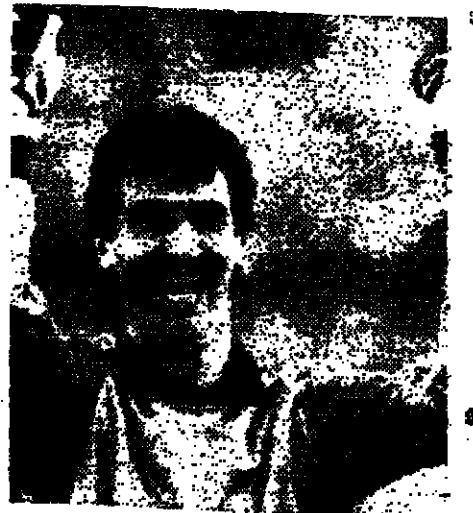
Silvia Lungu, the veteran goalkeeper, said that he had been contacted by a leading Greek club.

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Goalkeeper Lungu: Gets interest in Greece.

LE CLUB

by Keiichi Tahara.



Air France is pleased to introduce Le Club, a new space for the dynamic executive. When you are flying halfway round the world for a crucial meeting, it is essential for you to have a restful flight. Which is why Le Club class now offers you unrivalled standards of comfort and personalised service. The champagne welcome. The redesigned spaciousness of the Le Club cabin, intimate and serene. The generous "Espace 2000" seat, (soon

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an imaginative space that invites serenity. So has Air France. Fly in serenity. Fly Le Club.



THE FINE ART
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SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP FINALS

Bonn Official Warns Of Possible Trouble At Other Matches

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERBA, Italy — The chief of security with the West German World Cup squad said Tuesday that 1,000-2,000 German rowdies have traveled to Italy for the month-long soccer championship.

He said Italian police should be prepared to face possible disturbances at the team's remaining matches.

The official, Willi Hennies, said "a few hundred" soccer hooligans ignited Sunday's violence in downtown Milan. He also said he had received word that at least 20 were from East Germany.

"We can't confirm that right-wing extremists were involved. Certainly those who beatified police in Milan had their leaders," Hennies said.

The Germans smashed dozens of shop windows and clashed with Italian riot police before West Germany's 4-1 victory over Yugoslavia in both teams' opening Group D match on Sunday.

The fighting and vandalism in Milan was the worst outbreak of World Cup hooliganism.

Five German fans arrested during Sunday's clashes were sen-

tenced to two years in prison by a Milan court on Tuesday. They were also banned from any of the 12 World Cup cities during the rest of the month-long competition, court officials said.

The five then were released under a plea bargaining arrangement after being convicted on charges ranging from resisting arrest to malicious damage and carrying weapons.

Defence lawyers said they were likely to return immediately to West Germany.

Another eight West Germans arrested on Sunday appeared in court on Tuesday in handcuffs and under strong police escort to face charges including resisting arrest and malicious damage. One was accused of carrying a knife and a mace stung.

They were aged from 20 to 30 and three had shaven heads.

A captain of the carabinieri paramilitary police, Paolo La Forgia, told the court the Germans threw stones, bottles and other missiles during fights with Yugoslav fans and police.

"I've been in Milan four years and I have never seen such violence," La Forgia said.

Judge Giovanni Perrotti adjourned the case until Wednesday but refused to release the men. "It would not be logical to free them. I'm not taking vindictive action, but it's obvious that citizens are worried about soccer violence," he said.

Hennies said Italian authorities had been informed of the threat posed by German rowdies. He said the local police have set up plans for tighter security before the next World Cup game in Milan, between West Germany and the United Arab Emirates on Friday.

That match, at Milan's Stadio Giuseppe Meazza, will be followed next Tuesday by the last group game between West Germany and Colombia.

Hennies said that West German authorities would strengthen border controls on fans bound for Italy.

"You know, however, that thousands of tourists travel to Italy almost daily and it's difficult to recognize the rowdies. They are not skinheads, they are well dressed. They look like ordinary tourists," Hennies added.

Hennies added that Italian police also strengthened security along Lake Garda, near Verona, where many West German supporters, and some reputed rowdies, are staying for the World Cup.

The security official said that a report about the estimated number of rowdies expected to travel to Italy for the World Cup was handed to the West German Interior Ministry last March.

The West German team again condemned Sunday's violence.

In a joint official statement released Tuesday, the players and the officials expressed their "indignation" at the incidents.

"The responsible are not our supporters... They betrayed their country and hurt the image of sport and of the (West German) team," the statement said.

"Those responsible are not our fans," the West German Football Federation (DFB) said in a statement. It added that the team and official delegation were "horrified" by what happened on Sunday.

"Through their behavior they disregarded the traditional friendship between West Germany and Italy, trampled on the image of their homeland (and) dealt severe damage to football in general and the West German team in particular."

"We regret that people were injured and suffered damage. They have our sympathy."

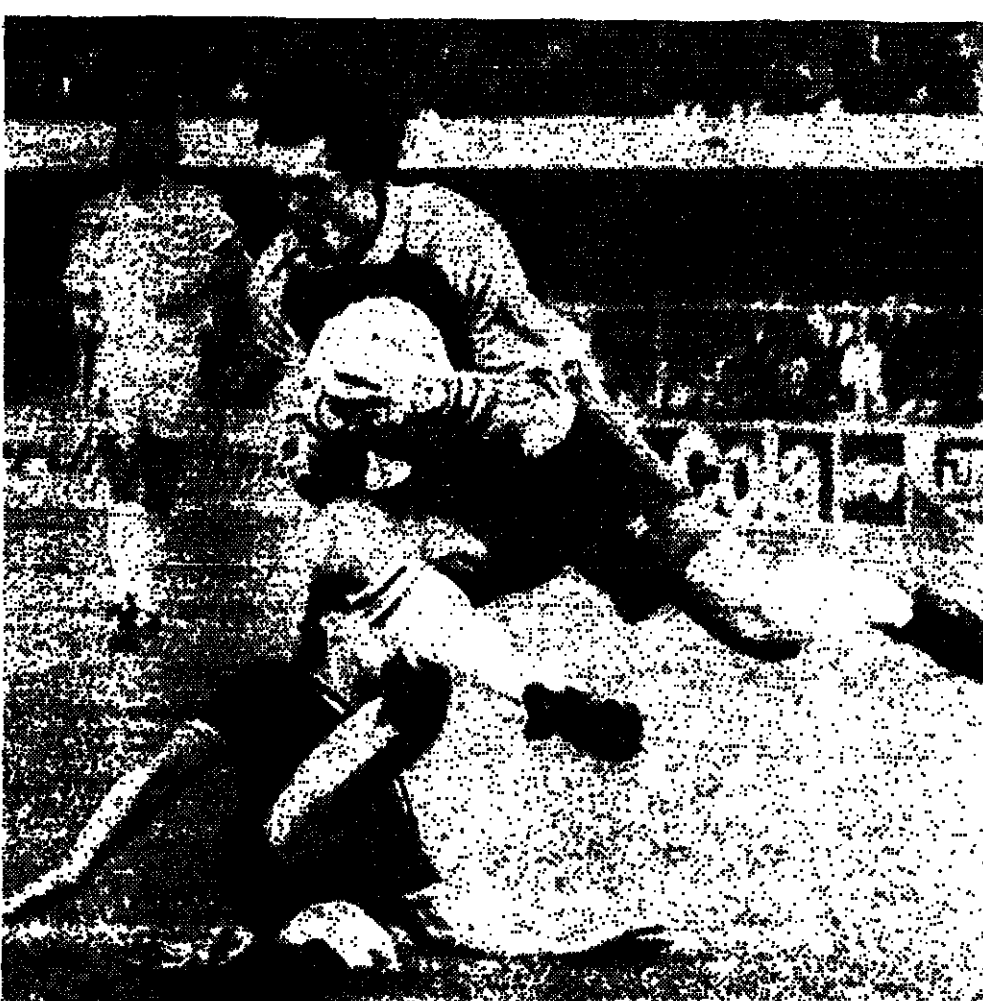
The team appealed for "sporting behavior by all German fans" before and during the upcoming matches.

In Bonn, West German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble condemned the German fans' behavior in Milan and also on Saturday in Garda.

Schäuble announced toughened restrictions on possible hooligans traveling to Italy.

"Just as we Germans are pleased with the excellent start to the World Cup by our team, we must also on the other hand be ashamed of the horrible violence in Garda and Milan by German football rowdies," he said.

He said West German police, armed with information from undercover agents who stand on the terraces at Bundesliga games, were working with Italian authorities to prevent fan violence.



Goalkeeper Michel Preud'homme got to the ball ahead of charging South striker Hwang Seon Hong.

Police Stop Trouble In Cagliari

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAGLIARI — Riot squads and carabinieri paramilitary police drove a wedge between about 150 English soccer fans and Italian youths in a tense standoff at Cagliari's main railway station early Tuesday.

Police drove the English fans into the station building to keep the two groups apart. Officials reported no arrests or injuries.

The English supporters appeared to be stranded by lack of transport after going into Cagliari following England's opening match against Ireland on Monday night.

The match was drawn 1-1.

Witnesses said that most of the fans of Ireland's team, which plays its other two first round matches on Sicily, had left Sardinia by ferry and charter flight.

Charter flights took off all night to take many of the Irish supporters off the island.

Police later cleared Italians from the station area and authorities organized trains and buses to take the English followers to other towns and resorts on the island.

To avoid being hassled by the police and the media, most of the English fans left the city Tuesday, said Kay Coombs of the British Consul.

"Although there are still some in the city, most have moved away into the countryside. There are some quite a way north," she said.

Thousands of English and Irish fans had arrived earlier at Stadio Sant'Elia, where they were searched and marshaled by police on horseback with batons at the ready.

Police — who stationed 1,500 men inside the stadium — kept sections of seats between large groups of fans empty and closely monitored the crowd with several camera-equipped helicopters. They reported no trouble during the match.

Dozens of guard dogs also were on patrol inside the stadium and four police helicopters clattered overhead. Witnesses estimated that no more than 4,000 English fans were in the stadium.

In an ugly incident on the way to the stadium before the kickoff, about 200 chanting English fans chased and kicked a group of Irish supporters before police could intervene.

On Sunday, drunken English fans throwing bottles clashed with riot police in Cagliari and 14 fans were arrested in a similar incident in the city on Friday.

A British spokesman in Cagliari said Britain was "quietly happy" with Italy's policing of Monday's game, but that the match against the Netherlands would be the major test of security.

"We're pretty happy with the way things went last night but it's still early days," said a spokesman for Sports Minister Colin Moynihan.

Discussions were under way with Italian authorities to provide more public transport to get fans away from Cagliari as soon as matches end to reduce the risk of clashes between rival supporters, the spokesman said.

(AP, Reuters)

Cagliari Police Are to Crack Down on Local Hooligans

Reuters

CAGLIARI, Sardinia — Police officials said Tuesday they would crack down on local hooligans who tried to pick fights with English soccer fans at the World Cup finals.

"We will not tolerate hooliganism from fans of any country, including Italy," said deputy police chief Antonio Pitea, who is coordinating a huge security operation for England's three group F matches.

Riot police and Carabinieri armed with rifles drove a wedge between hundreds of Italian and English fans at Cagliari's railway station on Monday night to prevent clashes after England's 1-1 draw with Ireland in their opening match.

Witnesses and Italian state television said trouble flared when local youths jeered and taunted English fans waiting for trains and buses to leave the Sardinian capital. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Pitea blamed the tension on blanket Italian media coverage of the violent reputation of English soccer hooligans in the build-up to the World Cup.

"Everything that has been written in the press has not served to favor good relations," he said.

English fans were punched and kicked by Sardinians during clashes between drunken

England supporters and police in Cagliari's port area on Sunday night. Three fans were injured.

Anti-English slogans have also been sprayed on walls, including one which read: "hooligans we'll massacre you".

Pitea said police would learn from the incidents in planning for England's match against the Netherlands on Saturday and indicated security would be tighter because of past violence between Dutch and English fans.

"We have concluded one match without major problems. Our methods were right but certain corrections will be made," Pitea said.

Penalty Shot Gives Egypt A 1-1 Draw With Dutch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALERMO, Sicily — Magdi Abdel-Ghany scored on a penalty shot with minutes remaining in the match to give Egypt a stunning 1-1 draw Tuesday night with the heavily favored Netherlands in their first World Cup Group F game.

The Netherlands struggled for almost an hour against Egypt before substitute Wim Kieft scored against the run of play to put the Dutch ahead.

But the slow Dutch defense finally crumbled in the 82nd minute when striker Hossam Hassan broke through. Ronald Koeman pushed him down in the penalty area to allow Egypt's first World Cup goal in 56 years.

The Netherlands and Egypt joined the two other Group F teams, England and Ireland, at the top, or the bottom, of the standings. England and Ireland had played to a 1-1 draw Monday night.

Egypt might even have won Tuesday's match.

The Dutch goalkeeper, Hans van Breukelen, twice denied Egypt with fine saves early in the second half.

After 50 minutes, he dove low to his left to push a shot from Ahmed el-Kass round the post following

great work on the wing by Egypt's captain, Gamal Abdel-Hamid.

Van Breukelen then did well to parry a close range header from Abdel-Hamid and raced from his goal to force Hossam Hassan to shoot wide.

"It, with the talent we have," Kieft said, "we cannot win a match like this, then it is a debacle."

Their equalizer was well deserved, he added. "Now we have to win the next two games."

The Dutch, looking lethargic in Palermo's muggy weather, suddenly came to life in the 58th minute when Marco van Basten made a powerful run on the left.

He sent in a low cross that Frank Rijkaard missed. But Kieft was right beside him to flick the ball past goalkeeper Ahmed Shabaz.

Scoring — Kieft (58th minute), Abdel-Ghany (82nd minute).
Yellow cards — Parnis, Kieft.
A — 33,288.

Lineups
Netherlands — van Breukelen, van Aarle, Rijks, van Tiggelem, Koeman, Vanenburg (Kieft, 48th minute), Rijkaard, Wouda, Koeman (Wissinger, 70th), Gullit, van Basten.

Egypt — Shubair, Hassan, Yakan, Ramzi, Yassin, Abdel-Ghany, Yousef, Ahmed Riad (Tolba, 70th), el-Kass, Hassan, Abdel-Hamid (Abdel-Rahman, 70th).

But Egypt, playing in its first finals in more than 50 years, was not to be defeated.

The team wasted a great chance when Magdi Tolba volleyed over from just six meters as a cross from Ibrahim Hassan found him completely unmarked after 75 minutes.

However, Egypt fought back for the equalizer from the penalty spot. "We played very well," said Egypt's coach, Mahmoud el-Gohary. "I had hoped that we would win for our country."

The much-heralded Dutch trio of Van Basten, Rijkaard and Ruud Gullit were outplayed by such little known players as Hassan, el-Kas and Abdel-Hamid.

"Such a team can only play well when we play badly," Kieft said.

Gullit, returning to full fitness after a year's absence with a knee injury, flitted in and out of the game and was the victim of a heavy tackle that earned Ahmed Ramzi a yellow card after 55 minutes.

Shortly afterwards Kieft also received a yellow card following a heavy tackle on Ibrahim Hassan.

For most of the second half, Egypt countered and outplayed the stars on the Dutch team.

In a confident mood, Egypt claimed two penalties in the first quarter of the match as its players took advantage of the slower Dutch defenders. But the Spanish referee, Soriano Aladren, would have nothing of it.

The famed Dutch players struggled for most of the first half. Gullit often lost his footing. Rijkaard the ball and Van Basten his touch. They were jeered by the crowd of 33,000.

As the Dutch stumbled, the Egyptians played inspired soccer. (AP, Reuters)

Belgium Overcomes Korea, 2-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VERONA, Italy — Belgium wore down South Korea and then pulled away to a 2-0 victory on second-half goals by Marc Degryse and Michel De Wolf on Tuesday in the opening World Cup Group E match for both teams.

Belgium dominated from the start but found it hard to break down the packed South Korean defense in the first half though Belgian players came close several times. Midfielder Bruno Versavel hit the post in the seventh minute.

South Korea, the underdogs in probably the toughest group of the tournament, which also includes Spain and Uruguay, made occasional breaks with Choi Soon Ho looking most threatening on a field made slippery by rain.

Degryse broke the deadlock in the 53rd minute when he took a long pass from Enzo Scifo and lobbed a 27-meter shot over the head of goalkeeper Choi In Yong, who had ventured too far out of his goal.

Eleven minutes later, De Wolf picked off a pass inside the South Korean area, then maneuvered into position and sent a hard shot past Choi from the left side.

More than 32,000 fans attended the match, which got Belgium off to a powerful start against Uruguay and Spain, both considered as strong as the top-seeded Belgians.

"Belgium has its first two points in its pocket, that is the most important," said the team's coach, Guy Thys. "But I would have loved to see a couple of more goals."

"Luckily, we had this early goal and we kept everything cool after that," Thys said.

Belgium started the game with its key striker Jan Ceulemans on the sidelines.

Eric Gerets, a Belgian defender, said if South Korea had been luckier, it could have caused serious problems for Belgian team.

"There have been so many surprises in the World Cup," Gerets said. "Some small teams have beaten giants. We had to win this match. We weren't afraid, but we had a lot of respect for the South Korean team."

Belgium had far more opportunities against a tiring South Korean team in the second half, but a sliding save by Choi prevented a goal on a point-blank shot by Scifo.

"In the first half, we were strong. In the second, we were not concentrated," said South Korea's coach, Lee Howe Tack. "We were psychologically shocked after the first goal. The forwards should have been more concentrated. They didn't deliver clean passes."

Belgium broke up most of the South Korean counterattacks at midfield. Goalkeeper Michel Preud'homme faced only one moment of real danger in the half, when he scooped up the ball ahead of charging South Korean striker Hwang Seon Hong. (AP, Reuters)

Scoring: Degryse (53rd minute), De Wolf (64).

Lineups
Belgium — Preud'homme, Gerets, Ceulemans, Demol, De Wolf, Versavel, Van der Elst, Scifo, Degryse, Emmer, van der Linden (Ceulemans, 48th minute).

South Korea — In Yong, Seon Bum, Myung Bo, Kang Hee, Yong Hwan, Joo Sung, Kyung Joon, Soo Jin (Tae Ho, 62nd minute), Young Jin (Min Kook, 46th minute), Seon Ho, Seon Hong.

Referee — Mauro (United States).
Lineouts — Courtney (England), Snoddy (Northern Ireland).
A — 32,790.



Belgium's Marc Emmers found a friendly, but illegal, way to stop Choi Kang Hee from breaking away: He grabbed him by the hand.

Beckenbauer Says Italy Has the Better System

Reuters

ERBA, Italy — West Germany's coach, Franz Beckenbauer, on Tuesday paid tribute to the Italian league soccer system in which five players from his team have flourished.

Beckenbauer said it was more serious and more professional than the Bundesliga.

"The Italians are superior to us in all departments," he said.

Beckenbauer said it was not a question of performance on the field — where West Germany could hold its own.

But he said the Italian league had a better infrastructure, better stadiums and a more satisfactory unified match timetable.

West Germany owed a lot to its Inter Milan trio of Lothar Matthaus, Andreas Brehme and Jürgen Klinsmann for Sunday's 4-1 victory over Yugoslavia in their home San Siro Stadium.

Pandi Viller and Thomas Berthold of AS Roma also played their part in the triumphant World Cup opener, while midfielder Thomas Hässler and reserve striker Karlheinz Riedle are set to swell the Italian soccer ranks next season.

"The Federal (West German) league suffers... It can't keep up financially with the Italian clubs," Beckenbauer said.

"That's not so tragic for the national team because the players from the Italian clubs still play for it and even improve."

"All five who play in Italy have improved. That's an advantage for the national team, but the federal league has fewer attractive players," Beckenbauer said.

WORLD CUP WARM-UP

Scotland Sends Home Hurt Defender

RAPALLO, Italy (AP) — Scottish defender Richard Gough, suffering from a complicated right-foot injury, flew home for medical treatment Tuesday and will not play in remaining World Cup matches.

"He won't return. There is no chance that he can play again," Scotland's manager, Andy Roxburgh, told a news conference.

Gough, who twice had surgery on the pad of his right foot, is one of the team's best defenders and has played 50 games for Scotland. He was the first player in the tournament forced to leave Italy because of an injury.

Empty Seats Greet Early Games

ROME (Reuters) — A record 92 percent of tickets have been sold for the World Cup Finals in Italy but several stadiums have been half-empty during first round matches this week.

Colombia and the United Arab Emirates played to rows of empty seats in Bologna last Saturday and a similar situation greeted United States and Czechoslovakia in Florence on Sunday.

Italian World Cup organizers said Tuesday that the empty seats were due in part to the fact that some of the 2.7 million tickets available for the 52 matches was sold to the 10 official sponsors of the competition — Alfa Romeo, Canon, Carlsberg, Coca-Cola, Fuji, Gillette, JVC, Mars, Philips and Italian Wines.

Many private Italian companies also bought tickets and distributed them free to their top clients. "These tickets were used for promotional campaigns and clearly they have not been fully taken up by the clients who received them," an Italia 90 spokesman said.

Bookmakers Put Long Odds on U.S.

LONDON (Reuters) — The U.S. team was quoted by a firm of London bookmakers on Tuesday at 50-1 against beating Italy when the two teams meet in their World Cup match in Rome on Thursday.

A spokesman for William Hill, Graham Sharpe, said the 50-1 against the U.S. team was the biggest price anyone could remember being offered for one team to beat another in any sporting competition.

Italy, with its impressive opening victory over Austria, is the 5-2 favorite to win the cup. The U.S. team is quoted at 5,000-1, although William Hill said it was the third-best backed team in the tournament and outright success would cost the firm \$450,000.

Attacking Style Expected to Shine

UDINE, Italy (UPI) — Spain and Uruguay launch their 1990 World Cup campaigns Wednesday in a Group E match where passion could prove to be as important as technical ability.

"Both teams have an attacking style, and I believe it will be a tremendous game, fought with fervor, with conviction, but without ill will," said Uruguay's coach, Oscar Tabarez.

Tabarez said both teams "know how to play soccer. Both have very good players and both need to start the championship with a victory."

"It will be a match of teams equal in strength," said Tabarez, adding that the advantage would go to the team which managed midfield better.

Spain's manager, Luis Suarez, said the first 15 minutes of the match would be spent getting the feel of the opponent. "I don't want to predict a result, but we have the weapons necessary to earn a victory," Suarez said.

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SPORTS

Riley: 'Something I Want to Do'

Departing Coach Denies That Lakers Forced Him Out

By Frank Brady
New York Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Stylish Pat Riley, the impeccably dressed director of Showtime for the last nine years, has decided to take his act elsewhere.

Riley, who coached the Los Angeles Lakers to four National Basketball Association titles in the 1980s, resigned Monday. He was replaced by Mike Dunleavy, an assistant coach with the Milwaukee Bucks.

Riley denied having been forced out or quitting because of a fractured relationship with his players. "This is something I've decided I have to do, something I want to do," Riley said at a news conference in the Forum at the Brooklyn-born Dunleavy, 36, sat nearby.

Officials at NBC, which takes over NBA coverage next season, have talked with Riley about his becoming a television analyst for the network.

Riley said, however, "I have nothing secured, no immediate plan to pursue."

He said that, 10 days ago, he and Jerry Buss, the Lakers' owner, had "concluded in a mutual decision that I would step aside" and that they soon would "redefine my future relationship with the Lakers."

Buss praised Riley as a man who had "totally and thoroughly reached down for the last drop of energy" to help the team achieve dominance in the 1980s.

He would not comment on the status of the two years remaining on Riley's contract.

Buss, sources said last week, became miffed this spring when a \$1 million-a-year contract extension was offered during an informal dinner meeting with Riley and "was left on the table" by Riley.

Riley, 45, had coached the Lakers since the dismissal of Paul Westhead in November 1981.

The Lakers won four of their five championships of the 1980s under Riley. This season he was named the NBA coach of the year — the first time he had received the honor — but the Lakers were eliminated from the playoffs by the Phoenix Suns in five games in the Western Conference semifinals.

"Deep down inside, there are a lot of things I want to pursue in my life," Riley said Monday, glancing at his wife, Chris. "We are a young family."

For months, he added, he had been "taking inventory of what's important in life."

Adoptive parents of two children, both still of pre-school age, the Rileys have expressed interest in Amnesty International and causes involving drug-abuse prevention and help for the homeless.

Riley also is a highly sought and richly paid motivational speaker for major corporations.

"Coaching is tough; there's a lot of pressure," he said, "and the way

I handled it was... to take total responsibility and it just sort of consumes your life. I got to the point where I wasn't enjoying it like I did. Maybe I need some time off to realize what I want to do. I need time now."

Riley became upset last month when some players made known their displeasure at a pair of outbursts by the coach.

"That was much more than a coach to me," guard Magic Johnson told The Associated Press. "He has been my friend and an inspiration. When I was down, he was able to pick me up and help make me the best basketball player and person that I could be."

"When I'm older and somebody talks about 'Showtime,' the first person I'll think of is Pat Riley."

The Lakers, under Riley, had the best regular-season record, 63-19, giving them the homecourt advantage throughout the playoffs. But after dispatching Houston in the first round, the Lakers were eliminated by the Suns.

They were out of the playoffs at the earliest stage since 1981, when a Houston guard named Mike Dunleavy made a last-minute jumper.

"Families change, relationships change, but I had nothing but good relationships with all my players, to the final day," Riley said. "That's not why this day has come."

Dunleavy played his college ball at South Carolina, then played for



Riley: 'Coaching is tough.'

Philadelphia, San Antonio, Houston and Milwaukee of the NBA before retiring in 1985.

He was an assistant coach for the Bucks for the past three seasons.

Dunleavy will be the second youngest coach in the league. Only Stu Jackson of the New York Knicks, at 34, is younger.

Dunleavy was signed to a multi-year contract, but terms were not revealed.

Ford Hired As Coach Of Celtics

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics hired Chris Ford as their new coach Tuesday, moving their long-time assistant coach into the top spot.

Ford, the only coach retained after Jimmy Rodgers was fired May 8, two days after the Celtics were eliminated from the NBA playoffs by the New York Knicks, had been considered the leading candidate.

But Dave Gavitt, named May 30 as the team's chief operating officer to handle basketball operations, in recent weeks had been in contact with Duke University's coach, Mike Krzyzewski, concerning the job.

Krzyzewski informed Gavitt last Thursday that he was withdrawing his name from consideration and would remain with the Blue Devils.

Ford, who played 10 seasons in the NBA for Detroit and Boston, and who is credited with making the first three-point shot in the league, on Oct. 12, 1979, was traded to the Celtics on Oct. 19, 1978 along with a draft selection for Earl Tatum. He was a member of Boston's 1981 championship team.

He played one more season and then joined the Celtics' coaching staff for the 1983-84 season, where since he has worked for K.C. Jones and Rodgers.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

This Open Could Be Nicklaus's Last

New York Times Service

MEDINAH, Illinois — In the 90th U.S. Open, which begins Thursday among the towering trees of the Medinah Country Club's No. 3 course, the big question is: Can Curtis Strange join Willie Anderson, a turn-of-the-century champion, in winning the golf championship three consecutive years?

But there's another big question inside a sentimental question: Is this Jack Nicklaus's last Open?

The answer: Probably not, but maybe.

For more than three decades, the Golden Bear has not had to qualify for the Open because of his various accomplishments. But at the age of 50, the four-time Open champion's last automatic exemption is about to expire — his five-year pass earned as the winner of the 1986 Masters.

Even with his limited schedule, Nicklaus might earn another exemption before next year's Open at Hazlet outside Minneapolis.

If Nicklaus, Sunday's winner of the Mazda TPC Senior title, were to win the Senior Open at the Ridgewood (New Jersey) Country Club at the end of this month, or finish among the top 15 and ties in this Open, he would be exempt next year.

Or if he were to win this Open, the British Open, the PGA Championship or next year's Masters or Players championship, he would also be exempt.

But if any of those automatic exemptions elude the Golden Bear, he would be required to qualify for the Open as if he were an assistant pro from Oshkosh.

That provokes the real question: Will the U.S. Golf Association require arguably the best golfer in history to qualify for the Open?

Probably not right away. Each year the U.SGA may grant as many as three special exemptions. This year, only one was awarded, to Hale Irwin, a two-time Open champion. Arnold Palmer accepted several special exemptions, but also succeeded and failed in sectional qualifying. Years ago, Ben Hogan, another four-time Open champion, declined to qualify.

Yes, the Open is the most democratic golf tournament. It attracted 6,198 entries this year. But it's time the U.SGA created a "lifetime" exemption category. It should be as demanding as having won the Open at least once and as exclusive as having played in, say, 20 Opens. This will be Nicklaus's 34th Open, a record.

Asked not long ago if he would try to qualify, Nicklaus spoke vaguely about how his schedule might not allow the time. He sounded as if he hoped that situation didn't develop.

If the U.SGA is smart, it won't humiliate Nicklaus and embarrass itself by demanding that he qualify.

The lifetime exemption would allow Nicklaus, Palmer, Lee Trevino, whose exemptions have also expired, and others to tee up in the Open if they wish.

Nicklaus has no intention of being what he calls a "ceremonial golfer," an indication that he might not compete too much longer.

"I'm neither fish nor fowl," he said recently. "The biggest enjoyment I get out of golf is competition, but do I want to play more golf or have I done enough of that? Golf is no longer my business. And frankly, I'm 50. My dad passed away at 56. That's another question: Do you want to kill yourself playing tournament golf? Next year I may play 15 or 20 tournaments. Or I may play none."

This week's Open will be Nicklaus's seventh appearance on the PGA Tour this year, with a sixth at the



Nicklaus with wife Barbara: If the U.SGA is smart, it won't humiliate him and embarrass itself by demanding that he qualify.

Masters his best finish. In three tournaments as a Senior PGA Tour rookie, he has won twice.

Nicklaus has continued to use the "Jumbo driver" that he, Raymond Floyd and Jumbo Ozaki popularized at the Masters. But not long ago he removed its graphite shaft and inserted a steel shaft.

"I've played with steel shafts all my life," Nicklaus explained. "The graphite shaft was quite a bit lighter. I can hit it three or four yards farther with the graphite, but the steel kept the same feel and balance I have with all my other clubs."

According to tests conducted by "The Wide World of Golf" video magazine, the Jumbo driver, alias "The professional weapon," a metal wood manufactured in Japan by Bridgestone, apparently doesn't help the average golfer that much.

With an Iron Byron machine swinging at an average golfer's club head speed of 90 mph (144 kph), tee shots with a Taylor-Made metal driver carried 185.7 yards (169 meters) in the air, compared to 180.7 with the Jumbo driver.

At a touring pro's club head speed of 108 mph, tee shots with the Jumbo driver barely edged those with the Taylor-Made, 236.0 to 235.2 yards.

The club face loft also was found to be closer to six degrees, not 9.5 degrees as professed, causing many average golfers to hit the ball low or along the ground.

For all the mystery and magic of the Jumbo driver, which Greg Norman is also using, the length and accuracy of tee shots in the Open will depend on the driver himself, not the driver itself.

Especially the driver named Jack Nicklaus in what could be his last Open.

Dumars Expected to Play For Pistons in Fourth Game

New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Joe Dumars, the Detroit Pistons' guard, was expected to play Tuesday night against the Portland Trail Blazers in the fourth game of the National Basketball Association's playoff final series despite the death of his father.

Dumars, who had considered going home to Louisiana, remained in Portland on Monday and practiced with his team.

Funeral services will be held Saturday in Louisiana for his father, Joe Dumars II, who died Sunday.

Dumars will fly to Louisiana following the fifth game, on Thursday, and probably will play if there is a sixth game on Sunday afternoon.

Dumars declined interviews, but his teammate, Isiah Thomas, said: "He seemed fine. We did not influence his decision one way or the other. We had dinner together last night, and all of us are giving him as much support as possible."

Dennis Rodman, the Pistons' forward who missed the game Sunday with a severely sprained left ankle, said he hoped to play Tuesday night. It was not clear whether Rodman would start.



Dumars, second from right at practice, was to play in the fourth game despite his father's death.

BOOKS

AFTER EGYPT: Isadora Duncan & Mary Cassatt

By Millicent Dillon. 403 pp. \$24.95.
E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Dore Ashton

In 1910, at the age of 32, the dancer Isadora Duncan made a rapturous visit to Egypt. A year later, at the age of

66, the painter Mary Cassatt, with considerably less enthusiasm, made her pilgrimage there.

Except for the fact that both women were Americans who had gained international renown as expatriates through their art, there is nothing in their personalities or experience that warrants the juxtaposition Millicent Dillon attempts. Her title leads us to believe that perhaps Egypt had some recondite meaning in their artistic lives, but its epigraphic value is never elucidated.

In the case of Isadora Duncan, whose affair with the great theater designer Gordon Craig initiated her interest in Egypt, it is not difficult to accept her own account of her excitement (which led to an impromptu performance before the pyramids by the light of the moon). But Mary Cassatt's impressions (although strong, as might be expected of a visual artist) are never convincingly presented as vital to her life as a painter. Perhaps that was not Dillon's point at all. She believes, as she says in several passages, that there always remains "something beyond our reach in the telling."

Her telling of these two lives shuttles back and forth in time and place, but no amount of fragmenting and darting away from the linear can obscure the fact that as lives go, Duncan's was interesting and as lives go, Cassatt's was dull. The one aspect of Cassatt's life that might have borne re-

telling was her initiation into the circle of the Impressionists (whom she called "our set") through the good offices of Degas. But that part of the story is never told. Rather, Dillon seems bemused by the exceptionally conventional bourgeois life that Cassatt led. She is at pains to make clear some of Cassatt's less agreeable traits, such as the anti-Semitism revealed in letters to Louise Havemeyer. She says of Gertrude Stein and her brother, "They are not Jews for nothing!" and "Mary Cassatt, who was said to be having an illicit affair, that she was a Polish Jewess and therefore had no sense of right and wrong. And yet, in her youth, Cassatt had been an ardent Dreyfusard and in her extreme old age admired only the socialist; of these facts Dillon has nothing to say. She does, however, tell us of Cassatt's embittered old age — she went blind — and her sense, in 1920, that she had witnessed "the fall of civilization" in a world that preferred cinema to theater and photography to art.

Inevitably the author of this book gets caught up in the myths and other tellings of the story of Isadora Duncan. Unlike Mary Cassatt, the daughter of a reasonably successful banker, Duncan was the daughter of a failed and somewhat shady speculator and his exceedingly romantic wife. By the age of 18 Duncan was out in the world, demanding of it what was her due. Her comings and goings are

pretty well described, as are her numerous affairs and the tragedy of her life: the death by drowning of her two children.

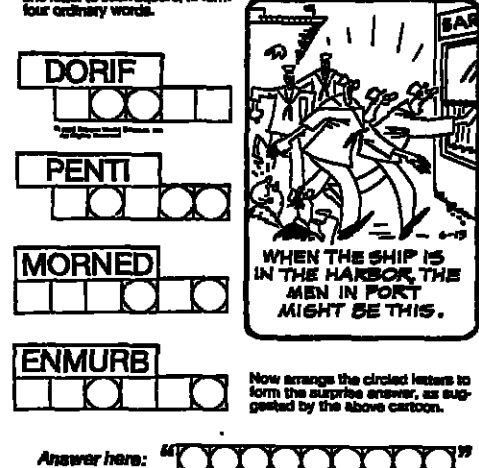
Here, Dillon is lively and informative, comparing the various accounts in other biographies with Isadora's autobiography. Dillon wisely allows for the skewed vision of self-love and professional rivalry in the assessment of Duncan as an artist. For example, when Duncan was already past her prime, she toured the United States. The common press responded with vulgar disdain. Yet the painter Robert Henri wrote that she was "perhaps one of the greatest masters of gestures the world has ever seen."

The problem with this book is summed up in the art critic Claude Roger-Marx's description of Cassatt's color prints: "The remoteness and dignity always preserved by Cassatt." Dillon's effort to find some common thread to justify her unnatural coupling of Cassatt and Duncan was bound to fail. She believes that "the very act of seeing changes the object seen," but in this case, nothing can be changed; Cassatt put her life into her art, while Duncan put her art into her life, which makes for a better story.

Dore Ashton is the author of many books on modern art, including "The New York School: A Cultural Reckoning." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: M O R N E D
(Answers tomorrow)

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

The Week	Title	Author	Last Week	Wk. on List
1	THE STAND	by Stephen King	1	5
2	SEPTEMBER	by Rosemary Feltner	2	8
3	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO!	by Dr. Seuss	4	16
4	DRAGON	by Chris Caster	3	5
5	SEE GOLDEN ORANGE	by Joseph Wambaugh	5	4
6	AN INCONVENIENT WOMAN	by Dominick Dunne	7	5
7	THE SOURCE	by Robert Ludlum	6	13
8	THE OUTLAW OF THE MESSQUITE	by Tom Robbins	8	8
9	FAMILY PICTURES	by Sue Miller	9	5
10	CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER	by Tom Clancy	10	41
11	THE OUTLAW OF THE MESSQUITE	by Louis L'Amour	11	2
12	THE GOLD COAST	by Nelson DeMille	12	15
13	IS FOR GUMSHOE	by Raymond Chandler	13	7
14	MASQUERADE	by Janet Daily	14	12

THE EVENING NEWS, by Arthur Hailey

NONFICTION

The Week	Title	Author	Last Week	Wk. on List
1	MEN AT WORK	by George F. Will	1	9
2	DAVE BARRY TURNS 40	by Dave Barry	2	7
3	MEGATRENDS	by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	3	20
4	BARBARIANS AT THE GATE	by Bryan Burroughs and John Seder	4	30
5	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN	by Robert Fulghum	5	83
6	IT WAS ON FIRE WHEN I LAY DOWN ON IT	by Robert F. Kennedy	6	38
7	LIAR'S POKER	by Michael Lewis	7	31
8	IN THE ARENA	by Richard Nixon	8	7
9	HEAD FIRST	by Norman Cousins	9	18
10	FATHER SON & CO.	by Thomas J. Watson Jr. and Peter H. Rabinovitch	10	6
11	FLASHBACKS	by Morley Safer	11	10
12	WHAT I SAW AT THE REVOLUTION	by Peggy Noonan	12	16
13	LEGACIES	by Bette Bao Lord	13	6
14	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN	by Robert Fulghum	14	83
15	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME	by Stephen W. Hawking	15	112

ADVICE, HOW-TO & MISCELLANEOUS

The Week	Title	Author	Last Week	Wk. on List
1	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH	by Martin Handberg	1	26
2	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK	by Charles J. Givens	2	69
3	WHISTERS: A NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY	(Merriam-Webster)	3	179
4	WESTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY	(Simon & Schuster)	4	23
5	BEWARE THE NAKED MAN WHO OFFERS YOU HIS SHIRT	by Harvey Mackay	5	16

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



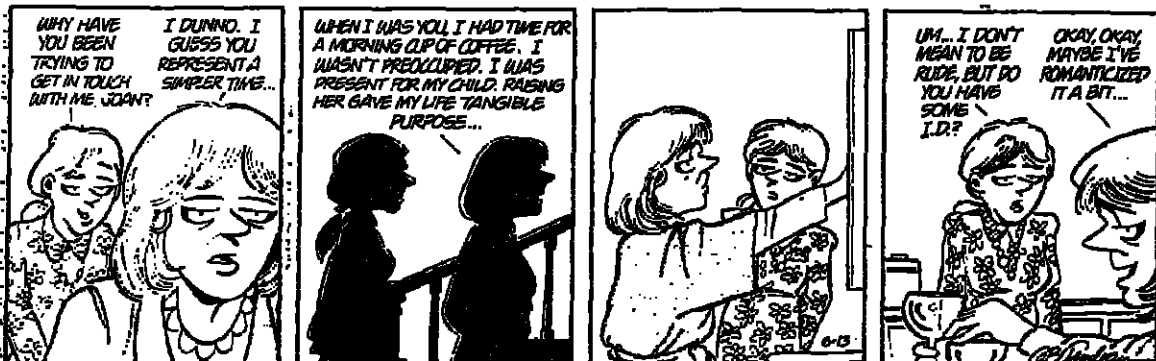
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



SPORTS

Ryan, at Age 43, Pitches His Sixth No-Hitter to Defeat Athletics, 5-0

Brewers' Krueger Falls Just Short of No-Hitter

The Associated Press
Bill Krueger pitched a good night not to pitch a no-hitter. Had he done it, who would have noticed?

With Nolan Ryan throwing his sixth no-hitter Monday night, the Milwaukee Brewers' reliever problem would have been little more than the answer to a trivia question. Who else?

There was nothing trivial about Krueger's performance, however. He pitched 5 1/2 hitless innings against the Toronto Blue Jays — who had pounded the Brewers for 31 runs in three previous games — and left after eight innings with a two-hitter.

Dan Plesac worked the ninth for his 11th save as the Brewers beat the Blue Jays, 4-1, to end a five-game losing streak.

"The only pressure I felt was that I was nervous because it was my first start" since last June 24, Krueger said. "It's a matter of doing what I'm capable of doing."

"I don't think anybody can think about a no-hitter until you're in the last inning or so."

Toronto's manager, Cito Gaston, said after his team's four-game winning streak ended: "Krueger kept the ball away from our guys and they made some good plays behind him. They got the breaks like we did the last three days."

Krueger struck out five and walked one. He lost his no-hit bid on a one-out single to Mookie Wilson in the sixth. Wilson scored on a two-out single by Tony Fernandez to end the shutout.

The Brewers scored four runs in the fourth against Willie Blair, with Greg Brock, Greg Vaughn and Gary Sheffield getting run-scoring hits.

Indiana 4, Red Sox 3: In Boston, Tom Brookens lined a two-out single to base Jerry Browne from second base in the 12th. Browne was sacrificed to start the inning and was sacrificed to second.

Greg Swindell of Cleveland struck out eight in five innings before leaving in the sixth with a 2-2 count on Dwight Evans.

Boston scored one run against Cecilio Guante in the inning, then went ahead, 3-2, on Evans' bases-loaded single in the seventh.

With the score tied at 3, the Red Sox loaded the bases with no outs

in the ninth but failed to score against Jesse Orosco. Dwight Evans and Tony Pena forced runners at the plate and Carlos Quintana struck out.

White Sox 3, Mariners 1: Melido Perez pitched seven shutout innings and Carlton Fisk hit his 341st homer in the majors for the White Sox in Seattle.

Chicago won its fourth straight to move within two games of Oakland in the American League West.

The Mariners ruined the shutout bid in the ninth on Darrell Cole's sacrifice fly off Ken Patterson, the fourth Chicago pitcher.

Angels 3, Royals 2: In California, Lance Parrish homered with two outs in the ninth as the Angels handed the Royals their seventh straight loss.

Mark Davis struck out the first two batters in the ninth before Parrish connected for his 10th homer on a 1-1 pitch.

Tom Gordon had seven strikeouts in 3 1/2 innings for Kansas City before the Angels broke through for two runs in the fourth. Chili Davis doubled, then Dave Winfield hit his third homer in four games.

Giants 8, Braves 3: In a National League game in Atlanta, Bret Butler ended a 3-2 tie in the seventh with an RBI double as San Francisco won for the ninth time in 10 games.

Robby Thompson started the Giants' seventh with a one-out single off John Smoltz and Butler doubled with two outs to put the Giants ahead.

The Giants won three of four from the Braves, scoring 43 runs on 62 hits in the series, to move within two games of the 500 mark. San Francisco has won five of seven from Atlanta this season, averaging 9.6 runs a game.

Expos 5, Phillies 0: Expos 3, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Lenny Dykstra, leading the major leagues in batting, went hitless in consecutive games for the first time this season and had his hitting streak stopped at 23.

Dykstra went 0-for-3 with a walk in the first game and 0-for-5 in the second. His average dipped from .407 to .392, and he finished tied for the fourth-longest streak in modern Phillies' history.

Mike Fitzgerald homered and drove in three runs in the opener for the Expos, then hit an RBI single in the ninth.



Nolan Ryan unleashed his fastball and pitched his sixth no-hitter despite a troublesome back.

Cubs 8, Mets 5: Ryne Sandberg had four hits, one a home run, and red-hot Mark Grace added three hits for the Cubs in Chicago.

Grace scored twice and drove in two runs. In his last 11 games, Grace has reached base safely 22 times in 39 plate appearances (16 hits and six walks) to raise his average from .258 to .292.

Astros 5, Dodgers 3: In Houston, Casey Candaele had the game-winning hit for the second straight game with his third homer in the majors. The score 3-3 in the seventh, Rafael Ramirez singled before Candaele hit Mike Morgan's first pitch over the right-field fence.

Pirates 8, Cardinals 7: In St. Louis, Doug Drabek failed to protect a 6-0 lead for Pittsburgh, but Jeff King snapped an eighth-inning tie with an RBI single.

Jose Lind doubled leading off the eighth and advanced on a groundout before King drove him in with his third hit of the game to make it 7-6. Jay Bell followed with his second RBI triple of the night.

The A's top two power hitters, Jose Canseco and Mark McGwire, were out of the lineup, McGwire

Rangers' Fastballer Strikes Out 14

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California — Nolan Ryan called the pitching conditions almost perfect. They were almost as perfect as Nolan Ryan.

The Oakland Athletics, major league baseball's reigning champions, called the 43-year-old Texan simply awesome after Ryan made more history Monday night by pitching the sixth no-hitter of his 23-year major league career.

Ryan, who came off the Texas Rangers' disabled list last week after resting a sore back, struck out 14 batters and walked only two in posting the 5-0 victory.

No one else has more than four no-hitters, and Ryan now is also the oldest pitcher to throw one. Cy Young was the previous oldest, 41 when he achieved the feat in 1908 with the Boston Red Sox.

"The ball was heavy," Ryan said. "The ball Willie Randolph hit in the fourth, I thought would be a home run. I think if we had been in our bullpen, the way the ball travels there, it probably would have been."

Pete Incaviglia ran down Randolph's drive in deep left field, and there were only a few scares for Ryan and the Rangers after that. Shortstop Jeff Henson made a tough play for the next-to-last out of the game, charging a slow grounder by Rickey Henderson and throwing him out.

When Randolph fled out to right fielder Ruben Sierra in foul territory to end the game, Texas players mobbed Ryan and carried him from the field. Ryan's wife, Ruth, and two of his children were also on hand to congratulate him, and a bottle of champagne was delivered to the pitcher before he reached the clubhouse.

"Amazing is the only way to describe him," said Carney Lansford, who pinch hit in the eighth and returned to the bench as one of Ryan's strikeout victims. "Forty-three years old and he's throwing 93 and 94 mile-an-hour [about 149 kph] fastballs in the eighth and ninth innings."

Said Ryan: "The key to the game, I think, was that I had good command of the fastball and made good changes with it, and I had a good change-up. Oakland is a free-swinging ballclub, and because of that they were swinging at change-ups even when they were out of the strike zone."

The A's top two power hitters, Jose Canseco and Mark McGwire, were out of the lineup, McGwire

The Master Speaks

"I tell you, it was a strange game. I didn't feel that good early in the game, but I got stronger as the game went on, got in a real good rhythm."

"I was concerned with my back problems, and I said, 'Well, I'll just go seven innings.' Then I got through seven and I decided I'm not going to give in to it. Because I just needed six more outs."

"It's come so late in my career. Last year I got close a couple of times and it just didn't look like it was going to happen."

"I guess the seventh and eighth innings I felt like I'd had a little bit of a letdown, I think, because you get an adrenaline high going out after a while you feel a little fatigued."

Catcher John Russell: "It was like I was in a coma. I had no feeling whatsoever. I was numb. I just wanted him to keep going, just keep up what he was doing."

resting and Canseco because of a bad back.

But Ryan was throwing to a catcher, John Russell, he'd never worked with before, and his back was giving him some trouble.

"I was giving my back time to respond," he said later, explaining him.

Nothing impresses me more than longevity," said the A's manager, Tony La Russa. "Obviously, I pull for the A's more than for Nolan Ryan, but you have to respect him."

Ryan has pitched 12 one-hitters, the last on April 26 this season against Chicago. His 18 low-hit games — no-hitters and one-hitters — is another big league record.

"I've been there before and know the disappointment," he said. "When the ninth started tonight, my attitude was to just go out there and throw good pitches. If they got a hit, they were going to get it on a good pitch."

One of the few curves he threw late in the game, he said, was the pitch that Henderson grounded to shortstop in the ninth, and I had to give it a lot of thought before throwing it."

Ryan said he gave almost no thought to the possibility of a no-hitter until the eighth inning.

His teammates, following baseball tradition, never mentioned it.

"In a game like that, the further you go, the further away from you everybody sits in the dugout," Ryan said.

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Italy	Lira, 40,000	20,000
Luxembourg	LFR, 11,000	5,500
Netherlands	FL, 600	300
Norway (mail)	NKR, 2,250	1,125
—hand delivery	NKR, 2,700	1,350
Portugal	Sc, 31,000	15,500
Spain (mail)	Pes, 35,000	17,500
—hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Sevilla, etc.	Pes, 38,000	19,000
—hand delivery Madrid	Pes, 51,400	25,700
Sweden (mail)	SKr, 2,200	1,100
—hand delivery	SKr, 2,800	1,400
Switzerland	Sfr, 500	250
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Ripken: Streaking for No. 1,308, but Defensively

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Barring the unforeseen, the Baltimore Orioles' shortstop, Cal Ripken, was to play in his 1,308th consecutive game Tuesday. It should be a night for celebrating a streak of skill, perseverance and outright luck exceeded by only one other in major league baseball history. Instead, Ripken is cruising past Everett Scott and into controversy.

Never mind Lou Gehrig. His record of 2,130 consecutive games played is more than five years away. The worst hitting slump of Ripken's career is now.

"Lately you find yourself defending the streak," Ripken said. "I don't know. I don't look at it as a streak. I just look at it as going out there and playing every game. Everyone else looks at it as a streak. If there was any kind of streak that existed it would just be for the games this year."

"But everyone likes to use the reasoning — or the excuse — that you're not hitting real well because you've played 1,300 games and you

must be tired. We've played 50 games and I don't think it's fair to say anybody's tired after 50 ballgames. The problems lie somewhere else. The streak is not one of the reasons."

But Ripken, whose professionalism has elevated him to a position almost above reproach, is being questioned for the first time in his career. Why are you batting .217? Why are you batting .169 with runners in scoring position? Why do you have one hit in 22 at bats with the bases loaded since the beginning of last season? Why did you bat 216 in September-October 1988 and .198 during the same period last season?

The questions come from the media, from other people in baseball and from callers to radio talk shows in Baltimore. All at a time when Ripken is receiving an enormous amount of attention for the streak.

One way to put the streak in perspective is to take a look at the second-longest current one: 234 by San Diego outfielder Joe Carter.

"It's not hard to imagine playing in 1,308 straight games, said the New York Yankees'

first baseman, Don Mattingly, who has played in 212. "It's hard to imagine that you don't get some type of injury in there where you're messed up enough that you can't [play] or you're sick. Plus, Cal has to get ready every day. It's not like he gets a day to DH."

None of Ripken's 1,307 consecutive appearances has been as designated hitter, pinch hitter or pinch runner. They've all been starts. And all but 27 have been as shortstop, one of the game's most demanding positions. In addition, Ripken has failed to play the entire game only 12 times, although four of those times have come in the last 19 games as Ripken said he has discovered "sometimes it's good" to come out of games that have been decided before the ninth inning.

As a result, he has played 12,897 of a possible 12,939 innings. During the streak's first 904 games he played every inning — what is believed to be a major league record 8,243 consecutive innings.

Given today's baseball world of night games, coast-to-coast travel and artificial turf, "That was crazy," Mattingly said.

SIDELINES

NHL Penguins Name Johnson Coach

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The Pittsburgh Penguins of the National Hockey League named Bob Johnson, the coach Tuesday and Scott Bowman their director of player development and recruitment.

The team's general counsel, J. Paul Marzetta, said he hoped the hirings would help turn around the team's "mediocre performance over the last decade."

The general manager, Craig Patrick, said he had been considering Johnson for the job since taking the reins in December, when Edward DeBartolo Jr., son of the Penguins' owner, fired his hand-picked general manager, Tony Esposito, and his coach, Gene Ubriaco.

Johnson, 59, executive director of USA Hockey, coached the University of Wisconsin for 15 years and the NHL Calgary Flames for five before joining USA Hockey in 1987.

Report Says TAC Drug Policy Flawed

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Athletics Congress — the governing body of U.S. track and field — has drug enforcement policies that are flawed and inconsistent, according to a newspaper report.

The Los Angeles Times, citing documents it obtained last week, reported in Tuesday's editions that TAC, among other things, selectively enforced drug positives, circumvented its own protocol and by-laws when convenient and simply forgot about reported positive drug tests.

Just more than a month ago, four members of various TAC committees that are responsible for overseeing the drug testing resigned. Among them were Edwin Moses, a three-time Olympian and longtime critic of drug use in track, and Harvey Gorman, formerly a world-class sprinter.

The documents show that many of the positive drug tests now reveal stimulants rather than steroids, the Times reported.

Canseco Will Remain in Traction

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Jose Canseco will remain in traction for "at least a few more days," according to a hospital spokesman who said the Oakland Athletics' right fielder was undergoing a treatment plan of rest, therapy and medication for back pain.

Canseco, who has a history of back problems, spent the weekend undergoing physical therapy and taking oral anti-inflammatory drugs, the Children's Hospital said Monday, adding that Canseco had spent time in traction to help reduce the inflammation of a bulging lower disc.

For the Record

Steve Howe, the former relief ace of the Los Angeles Dodgers who is in the middle of another baseball comeback, was hospitalized with a blood clot in his lung. (AP)

Muangthai Kittitum of Thailand will defend his International Boxing Federation light-flyweight title against Michael Carbajal of the United States in Phoenix, Arizona, on July 29. (AFP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	31	.524	—
Toronto	32	.502	1 1/2
Baltimore	32	.491	2 1/2
Minnesota	27	.451	7 1/2
Chicago	22	.368	12 1/2
Cleveland	22	.368	12 1/2
New York	19	.332	15 1/2

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	30	.479	—
Chicago	30	.468	1 1/2
Minnesota	26	.426	5 1/2
California	26	.426	5 1/2
Seattle	23	.407	8 1/2
Texas	23	.407	8 1/2
Kansas City	22	.393	9 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	30	.500	—
Atlanta	28	.467	2 1/2
Philadelphia	28	.467	2 1/2
New York	26	.433	4 1/2
Chicago	24	.400	6 1/2
St. Louis	23	.387	7 1/2

West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	34	.567	—
San Diego	30	.500	4 1/2
San Francisco	29	.483	5 1/2
Los Angeles	28	.467	6 1/2
Houston	24	.400	10 1/2
Atlanta	23	.387	11 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	5	San Diego	4
Toronto	4	San Francisco	3
Baltimore	4	Los Angeles	3
Minnesota	4	Houston	3
Chicago	4	Atlanta	3
Cleveland	4	Philadelphia	3
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3
St. Louis	4	San Diego	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	5	San Diego	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	3
Philadelphia	4	Los Angeles	3
New York	4	Houston	3
Chicago	4	Atlanta	3
Cleveland	4	Philadelphia	3
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3
St. Louis	4	San Diego	3

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	5	San Diego	4
Toronto	4	San Francisco	3
Baltimore	4	Los Angeles	3
Minnesota	4	Houston	3
Chicago	4	Atlanta	3
Cleveland	4	Philadelphia	3
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3
St. Louis	4	San Diego	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	5	San Diego	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	3
Philadelphia	4	Los Angeles	3
New York	4	Houston	3
Chicago	4	Atlanta	3
Cleveland	4	Philadelphia	3
New York	4	Pittsburgh	3
St. Louis	4	San Diego	3

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	5	San Diego	4
Toronto	4	San Francisco	3
Baltimore			

